Business Section

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Minister of Trade and Commerce

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Deputy Minister

FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, JUNE 19, 1948

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COVER SUBJECT—Newsprint and other general cargo being loaded in Halifax for shipment to Great Britain. The pulp and paper industry, which utilizes large quantities of chemicals, had a production in 1946 valued at $527,800,000. Newsprint production in 1947 amounted to 4,446,789 tons, of which 4,220,779 were exported to sixty-nine countries. (See report on chemical process industries on page 1212 of this issue of *Foreign Trade*.) Ship astern of the freighter in foreground is the *S.S. Aquitania*, famous Atlantic liner, disembarking immigrants at the ocean terminal in Halifax.

Photo by National Film Board.

Many Commodities Available for European Recovery Program

Estimates of commodities obtainable from Canada are subject to many factors, including weather, and do not provide forecast of possible exports to participating countries during given period—Private trade channels will be followed, and suppliers are urged to concentrate their efforts in Europe.

CANADA is in a position to furnish a wide variety of products to countries participating in the European Recovery Program, and has compiled a list of her availabilities for presentation to the Economic Co-operation Administration, in Washington. These availabilities are valued at over $1,600,000,000 for the twelve months ended June 30, 1949. Of this total, goods valued at over $250,000,000 have already been committed, either by government contracts or private trade arrangements, to specific countries. Program figures listed in the summary are of a minimal nature, however, as it is reasonable to suppose that other commitments have been undertaken by Canadian exporters, unknown to the Canadian Government. Estimates have been prepared on contract prices or those current in May, 1948.

The recovery items, which have been submitted in accordance with the request of the Economic Co-operation Administration, constitute an estimate that is subject to many factors. For instance, weather may affect agricultural production, while the amount of steel available will affect the output of manufactures. Nor do the totals forecast the value of Canada's exports to ERP countries. Information concerning other commodities is being furnished to participating countries by Canadian Trade Commissioners and to ECA officials in Washington.

Contracts Made for Many Commodities

Commodities for the provision of which contracts have already been made are as follows:

(*a*) Wheat and flour—United Kingdom, 974,500 metric tons, valued at $67,000,000; and other ERP Countries, 30,000 metric tons, valued at $2,608,253.

(*b*) Beef—United Kingdom, 14,519 metric tons, valued at $7,040,000.

(*c*) Bacon—United Kingdom, 27,223 metric tons, valued at $21,600,000.

(*d*) Cheese—United Kingdom, 23,134 metric tons, valued at $15,871,200.

(*e*) Shell eggs—United Kingdom, 23,678 metric tons, valued at $18,560,000.

(*f*) Sugar egg powder—United Kingdom, 227 metric tons, valued at $495,000.

(*g*) Melange (frozen)—United Kingdom, 2,268 metric tons, valued at $1,750,000.

(*h*) Nitrogen—24,000 metric tons of N., valued at $4,800,000, under I.E.F.C. allocation.

(*i*) Softwoods, hardwoods and railway ties—United Kingdom, 1,012,440 cubic metres, valued at $34,320,000.

(*j*) Pit props—United Kingdom, 635,250 cubic metres, valued at $4,812,500.

Canada—Bread grains comprise nearly one-third Canada's availabilities for the European Recovery Program during a twelve-month period, being valued at $495,130,000. Of this total, $69,608,253 has already been allocated.

National Film Board Photo.

9322—1½

Canadian Commodities Available to ERP Countries

Estimated Values

July 1, 1948—June 30, 1949

Item	Total availability	Program	Remaining availability
1. Bread Grains	$495,130,000	$69,608,253	$425,521,747
2. Coarse Grains	253,338,000		253,338,000
3. Fats and Oils	3,450,000		3,450,000
4. Oilcake and Meal			
6. Meat	102,360,000	28,640,000	73,720,000
7. Fish	29,330,900		29,330,900
8. Cheese	15,871,200	15,871,200	
9. Canned Milk	7,044,000		7,044,000
10. Dried Milk	5,010,000		5,010,000
11. Eggs	35,305,000	20,805,000	14,500,000
12. Dried Fruits	2,451,000		2,451,000
15. Pulses	4,998,000		4,998,000
16. Fresh Fruits	18,410,000		18,410,000
19. Other Foods	38,650,000		38,650,000
20. Tobacco	12,600,000		12,600,000
22. Nitrogen	4,800,000	4,800,000	
26. Agricultural Machinery	14,694,000		14,694,000
27. Coal	1,772,250		1,772,250
28. Mining Equipment .	660,000		660,000
30. Timber	134,737,000	39,968,500	94,768,500
31. Iron and Steel ...	5,500,000		5,500,000
32. Trucks	16,000,000		16,000,000
33. Freight Cars			
34. Steel Manufacturing Equipment	5,000,000		5,000,000
35. Timber Equipment	660,000		660,000
36. Electrical Equipment	7,200,000		7,200,000
37. Aluminum	68,773,248	35,283,648	33,489,600
39. Copper	43,065,163	19,003,186	24,061,977
42. Hides, Skins and Leather	26,100,000		26,100,000
43. Lead	18,134,948	7,056,112	11,078,836
44. Newsprint	8,318,304	7,488,000	830,304
47. Vehicles	14,000,000		14,000,000
50. Woollens and Worsteds	12,500,000		12,500,000
51. Zinc	17,040,201	8,331,588	8,708,613
52. Machinery N.E.S.	2,980,000		2,980,000
53. Other Exports			
(a) Livestock ...	2,500,000		2,500,000
(b) Pure Bred Livestock ...	2,500,000		2,500,000
(c) Seeds	11,021,000		11,021,000
(d) Seed Potatoes	4,500,000		4,500,000
(e) Hay	5,500,000		5,500,000
(f) Footwear—Leather	15,000,000		15,000,000
(g) Footwear—Rubber	5,000,000		5,000,000
(h) Pulp	16,278,735	7,927,920	8,350,815
(i) Miscellaneous Vehicles and Parts	67,600,000		67,600,000
(j) Ships			
(k) Asbestos	4,000,000		4,000,000
(l) Aircraft and Parts	7,720,000		7,720,000
(m) General Manufactured Products ..	16,000,000		16,000,000
(n) Rubber Sole Slabs	700,000		700,000
(o) Rubber Sundries ..	1,000,000		1,000,000
(p) Nickel	20,714,074		20,714,074
TOTAL	$ 1,605,917,023	$ 264,783,407	$ 1,341,133,616

Canadian Commodities Available to ERP Countries

Estimated Quantities

July 1, 1948—June 30, 1949

Item	Unit	Total availability	Program	Remaining availability
Bread grains	metric ton	6,410,000	1,004,500	5,405,500
Coarse grains	metric ton	2,047,536	....	2,047,536
Fats and oils				
(a) Seal oil	metric ton	225	....	225
(b) Vitamin fish oils	million USP	10,000,000	....	10,000,000
Meat	metric ton	147,459	....	147,459
Fish	metric ton	72,545	....	72,545
Cheese	metric ton	23,134	23,134	....
Canned milk	metric ton	19,051	....	19,051
Dried milk	metric ton	10,206	....	10,206
Eggs	metric ton	37,059	26,173	10,886
Dried fruits	metric ton	6,010	....	6,010
Pulses	metric ton	21,000	....	21,000
Fresh fruits	metric ton	114,306	....	114,306
Other foods	metric ton	167,817	....	167,817
Tobacco	metric ton	10,886	....	10,886
Nitrogen	metric ton of N	24,000	24,000	....
Coal	metric ton	139,000	....	139,000
Timber	cu. metre	4,915,804	1,785,630	3,130,174
Iron and steel	metric ton	5,000	....	5,000
Aluminum	metric ton	228,880	117,380	111,500
Copper	metric ton	89,837	39,642	50,195
Hides, skins and leather				
(a and c) Leather, upper and calf	sq. ft.	29,000,000	....	29,000,000
(b) Leather, sole	metric ton	7,200	....	7,200
Lead	metric ton	51,724	20,327	31,397
Newsprint	metric ton	78,851	70,980	7,871
Woollens and worsteds				
(a) Woollen goods	yds.	2,000,000	....	2,000,000
(b) Blankets	prs.	1,000,000	....	1,000,000
Zinc	metric ton	65,091	31,860	33,231
Other exports				
(a) Livestock				
(b) Pure bred livestock				
(c) Seeds	metric ton	53,035	....	53,035
(d) Seed potatoes	metric ton	81,647	....	81,647
(e) Hay	metric ton	200,000	....	200,000
(f) Footwear, leather	pr.	5,000,000	....	5,000,000
(g) Footwear, rubber	pr.	....	....	....
(h) Pulp	metric ton	134,535	65,520	69,015
(i) Nickel	metric ton	31,328	....	31,328

(*k*) Pulpwood—Netherlands, 72,600 cubic metres, valued at $440,000; and Switzerland, 65,340 cubic metres, valued at $396,000.

(*l*) Aluminum—	Metric tons	Value
United Kingdom	94,000	$27,554,220
France	4,000	1,322,400
Belgium	3,600	1,190,160
Netherlands	5,000	1,653,000
Italy	1,000	330,600
Switzerland	3,700	1,223,220
Greece	80	26,448
Turkey	50	16,530
Sweden	3,450	1,140,570
Western Germany	2,500	826,500

(*m*) Copper—	Metric tons	Value
United Kingdom	32,846	$15,745,387
France	4,007	1,920,836
Denmark	381	182,640
Switzerland	1,138	545,523
Italy	181	86,766
Others	1,089	522,034

(*n*) Lead—United Kingdom, 20,327 metric tons, valued at $7,056,112.

(*o*) Newsprint—United Kingdom, 62,790 metric tons, valued at $6,624,000; and Eire, 8,190 metric tons, valued at $864,000.

(*p*) Zinc—United Kingdom, 23,884 metric tons, valued at $6,138,188; and France, 7,976 metric tons, valued at $2,193,400.

(*q*) Pulp—United Kingdom, 65,520 metric tons, valued at $7,927,920.

Milk Powder Allocated for Children's Fund

Of the skim milk powder available for the European Recovery Program, 2,268 metric tons have already been allocated to the International Emergency Children's Fund.

Additional productive capacity of agricultural machinery, such as tractors, combines, harrows, ploughs, mowers, binders, cultivators, drills and sowers, cream separators and milking machines, can be developed to meet a further demand for such equipment.

There is a possibility that supplies of coal could be increased, depending on transportation and other factors.

As many ERP countries are traditional markets for Canadian lumber, it is likely that Canadian exporters have entered into commitments in those markets, which would increase the value of the supplies listed as available for shipment.

Contracts for Eastern Canadian lumber should be placed in September or October, 1948, for shipment in 1949.

If orders for hardwood plywood are placed during the fall of 1948, the amount available for shipment to ERP countries could be increased substantially. In the same way, the amount of veneers could be increased materially.

Canada is in a position to furnish a large number of freight cars for delivery in the second quarter of 1949, and could enter into contracts for 300 locomotives for delivery during the next twelve months.

In addition to the commodities listed, Canada could provide a large proportion of the necessary services, such as shipping, forwarding, marine insurance, etc. Approximately one million deadweight tons of Canadian flag or controlled shipping will be available for the carriage of Canadian commodities during the period under review.

Private Trade Channels Largely Followed

As indicated in the May 15 issue of *Foreign Trade*, private trade channels will be followed, so far as possible, in the provision of commodities for the European Recovery Program, though the Economic Co-operation Administration, with headquarters in Washington, is authorized to use funds approved under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948 in a variety of ways. The precise form in which procurement will be handled by each of the European countries receiving aid under the program will be decided by each government concerned. Existing Canadian Government procurement agencies will be available, as in the past, for any necessary foreign government purchase.

Interested Canadian firms should ensure that their respective products are specified by category by the European governments concerned, with Canada designated as a source of supply in their lists of requirements. If the Canadian firm has an agent in the country concerned, he should be requested to make the necessary approaches to the government body charged with drawing up the list of requirements. The Canadian firm should also keep the Canadian Trade Commissioners in the countries concerned advised, in order that they may be fully informed in connection with their own approaches to the foreign government departments. Copies of correspondence should be forwarded to the Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, which has under constant review Canada's capacity to supply goods required.

Canadian suppliers are urged, however, to concentrate their efforts in the European countries. It is expected that lists of requirements, drawn up by the individual European countries, will be screened by the Committee of European Economic Co-operation, in Paris, and then submitted to Washington for final review and general financial approval.

Program Developed in Twelve Months

Little more than a year has elapsed since the United States offered to assist European countries, if they would pledge themselves to a program of mutual assistance. Sixteen countries in Western Europe accepted this offer and met in Paris to form a Committee on European Economic Co-operation. Their combined resources were reviewed, together with their requirements, and the results were presented to the United States Government. After being carefully reviewed in the United States, Congress passed the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948 on April 3 of this year.

The Economic Co-operation Administration bears little similarity to UNRRA. The latter was an international administration to which a number of countries contributed, and from which they were all justified in seeking a certain number of orders. UNRRA placed emphasis on relief, whereas ERP places emphasis on those commodities that will help bring permanent recovery to Europe. One of the fundamental principles of ERP is that the participating European countries must so integrate their economy as to help themselves to the greatest extent possible before employing ECA dollars for purchases in the Western Hemisphere.

In order to implement the provisions of ECA, each of the participating countries was invited to draw up a list of its requirements on a three-month basis, and also an overall list of requirements for the United States fiscal year July 1, 1948-June 30, 1949. In these lists, countries are asked to show their total import requirements, the source from which they prefer to secure these commodities and whether or not they wish to have them paid for with ECA dollars or with their own earnings. These national programs are screened in Paris by the countries themselves, which meet in committee. At that stage an effort is made to ensure that the total requests are kept within the limits of the moneys appropriated by ECA, and to ensure that countries are not seeking imports from the Western Hemisphere, if such commodities are available in any of the participating countries. The consolidated import requirements of the participating countries are then forwarded to Washington and reviewed by the ECA officials before approval is granted in whole or in part. These import programs are in general terms and the requirements are listed under fifty-three headings.

ECA Will Not Make Purchases

The Economic Co-operation Administration will be restricted to administrative duties, and will not make any purchases, although some procurements may be affected through other United States Government agencies, such as the Bureau of Federal Supply, the Department of the Army or the Department of Agriculture. On the whole, it remains the prerogative of the importing country in Europe to decide whether or not it wishes to import through private trade channels or through government-to-government contracts. The European countries will be influenced by that provision of the Act, whereby it is laid down that the Administrator will encourage the use of private trade channels whenever such practice is feasible. For that reason, Canadian exporters have been warned that the first step in securing ERP orders is to have their products placed in

the individual import requirements of the European countries and that this can only be done in Europe. Canada has, however, advised each of the European countries that, should they desire to purchase through government contracts, the facilities of the Canadian Commercial Corporation will be placed at their disposal.

It is not possible to determine what proportion of Canada's exports will be financed by ECA dollars and what proportion will be purchased through the earnings or from the reserves of the individual countries. It should be noted, however, that the wording of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948 is such that it places no limitations on off-shore purchases with the exception of agricultural commodities, which are in surplus supply in the United States. The extent, therefore, to which Canada participates in the European Recovery Program will be determined by the amount of recovery-type commodities which Canada can successfully offer to Europe in competition with other Western Hemisphere countries. On the other hand, Canada will also benefit by ECA dollars used to finance exports from other Western Hemisphere countries. In other words, the funds provided under ERP are likely to have a chain reaction.

Jamaican Banana Production Making Little Progress at Present Time

New planting doing little more than replace areas ravaged by disease—Prospects for sugar crop are good—Increasing coconut production still unable to meet demand—Attractive prices received for citrus fruit—Coffee exports increased in past year—Record quantity of cigars exported.

By R. V. N. Gordon, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—This is the second in a series of three articles on economic conditions in Jamaica, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. The first appeared in the June 5th issue.)

KINGSTON, April 20, 1948.—Banana production in Jamaica is making little progress at this time, new planting doing little more than replace the areas that are being removed from cultivation, due to the ravages of Leaf Spot and Panama Disease. Exports for 1947, amounting to 5,627,379 stems, were below expectations, and slightly below those of 1946. Progress has been made, however, in the establishment of an organization for research in banana breeding and cold storage. A disease-resistant variety, called Lacatan, is being tested, and experimental shipments have been made to the United Kingdom. Official approval of this variety has not yet been received from the British Ministry of Food.

On the other hand, the prospects for sugar are good. The latest estimate of the current year's crop is 202,700 tons, as compared with a prewar output of 117,946 tons. The increase has been brought about by a healthy expansion due to new areas being brought under cane cultivation and the establishment of one new sugar factory. The crop would have been even higher had it not been for unfavourable weather conditions. Efforts are being made by the government to increase the quantity of sugar cane grown by cane farmers in the vicinity of the sugar factories and to this end the government has made available a sum of money through the Agricultural Loan Societies. The price for the current year's crop of sugar has been set at £23 15s. per ton f.o.b., after deductions for rehabilitation, welfare and price stabilization.

The production of coconuts, while steadily increasing, is still below the amount required to meet the local demand, with the result that quantities of edible oil and copra still have to be imported into Jamaica. As the nuts are all required domestically, neither coconuts nor coconut products are allowed to be exported. The price of coconuts continues at 12s. per bag, and No. 1 copra at £136 per ton.

Jamaica exported the equivalent of 700,000 boxes of citrus fruit during the season which is just about to close. Growers are receiving very attractive prices. A few hundred boxes were exported to Canada. The following prices represent advances made to growers on delivery of fruit: Fresh fruit:

Jamaica—Banana production is making little progress, new plantings doing little more than replace areas removed from cultivation due to ravages of Leaf Spot and Panama Disease. Exports last year, totalling 5,627,379 stems, were below expectations.

sweet oranges, 6s. per box; seedless grapefruit, 4s. 6d. per box; bitter oranges, 3s. per box; and for processing: oranges, 5s. per box; seedless grapefruit, 3s. 6d. per box. In addition to these prices, there is a season-end dividend, subject to adjustment for rejections and cold storage fees.

A total of 4,069,000 pounds of cocoa was exported in 1947 as compared with 3,191,000 pounds in 1946. Much higher prices have been obtained for the new crop sold on the open market than for the old crop which ended September 30, 1947, and was sold to Canada under International Emergency Food Council allocation. Growers have been receiving 112s. per 100 pounds, while they received 56s. 6d. per 100 pounds for the 1946-47 crop.

The estimate for the 1948 pimento crop is 2,000 tons as against 2,518 tons for 1947.

The quantity of coffee exported in 1947 amounted to 2,748,000 pounds as against 2,228,000 in 1946. The entire exportable surplus of this crop was sold to the British Ministry of Food, and a five-year contract has been concluded with the Ministry, commencing January 1, 1948, for the sale of all Jamaica's exportable coffee.

About twenty tons of limes have been shipped to the United Kingdom in the past year, and their reception has been quite satisfactory. The demand for tomatoes far exceeds the quantity available for export. Most of these have been transported by air to the United States and sold at high prices. A fair quantity has also been sold to Canada.

Record Quantity of Cigars Exported

The upward trend in the export of Jamaican cigars continued during 1947, a record quantity of 496,000 pounds being exported, as against 365,000 pounds in 1946. A large demand continues in Great Britain for Jamaica cigars, notwithstanding the high taxes. Owing to the fairly heavy stocks which are believed to be held in Great Britain, there has been some slowing up in purchases, with the result that the total exports for 1948 are not likely to exceed, or even equal the 1947 figure. Cigar manufacturers are very interested in introducing high quality Jamaica cigars on the Canadian market as soon as Canada's import restrictions permit, as it is believed the English market has reached the limit it can absorb.

The quantity of rum exported during 1947 was 2,369,000 gallons as against 1,995,000 gallons in 1946. While some of the increase can be accounted for by the improvement in shipping facilities, there has been a steady increase in the production of rum in the island.

Within the past year the new mining laws have been passed, and Jamaica Bauxites Limited and the Reynolds Metals Company are now free to mine the very considerable deposits which they have acquired.

A law to encourage the establishment of a textile industry has been passed and under this law licences to operate have been granted to two companies.

A start has been made to work the vast deposits of high grade gypsum which occur near Kingston, and it is anticipated that a second company will commence operations shortly. Both companies plan to install machinery for the conversion of gypsum into plaster of paris and to make panels for building, which, it is claimed, will revolutionize local building techniques.

Concessions have been offered in regard to the establishment of a paper industry and a glass industry, but negotiations have not yet been finalized.

It is expected that the Colonial Development Corporation will open offices in Jamaica, and will materially assist Jamaica in her industrialization program, which so far has been proceeding very slowly. In the meantime, the Government has been asked to submit a limited selection of preferred projects which the corporation might be requested to undertake.

Per Capita Consumption of Foodstuffs Varies Between Canada and Australia

Comparison indicates that Canadians consumed more milk and milk products in the past year than Australians, more poultry, game and fish, eggs and egg products, oils and fats, potatoes, pulse and nuts, tomatoes and citrus fruits.

By Dr. W C. Hopper, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural Specialist)

SYDNEY, April 28, 1948.—Canadians consumed more milk and milk products during the past year than Australians, more poultry, game and fish, eggs and egg products, oils and fats, potatoes, pulse and nuts, tomatoes and citrus fruits. On the other hand, Australians consumed more meat, sugar and syrups, fruit and fruit products, other than tomatoes and citrus fruits, and more vegetables, other than those classed as leafy, green and yellow.

With respect to milk and milk products, more fluid and concentrated milks entered civilian consumption per head of population in Canada than in Australia, but less cheese. About 211 pounds of meats, other than poultry, game and fish entered civilian consumption per capita in Australia, but only 123 pounds in Canada. In Australia, 71·5 pounds per capita of mutton and lamb entered civilian consumption but only 4·6 pounds in Canada. On the other hand, pork products entering consumption in Canada amounted to about 40 pounds per head compared with about 20 pounds in Australia. About 11 pounds of poultry meats per head entered consumption in Australia, while Canadian civilians used 24 pounds.

Another interesting comparison was the supply of potatoes entering civilian consumption. The Australian supply per head was about 133 pounds and Canadian 217 pounds. The supply of sugar entering consumption in Australia amounted to about 114 pounds per head, compared with only 73 pounds in Canada. However, the supplies per capita of syrups, glucose and honey entering consumption in Canada were higher than those in Australia.

More tomatoes and citrus fruits entered civilian consumption per head of population in Canada than in Australia, in spite of the fact that citrus fruits can be grown successfully in Australia and are not grown in Canada. The Australian climate, however, permits the production of many more kinds of fruits than does the Canadian climate. This probably accounts for the higher per capita supplies of fruits other than citrus in Australia.

Per Capita Consumption of Foodstuffs, Australia and Canada

(Pounds per capita per annum) Commodity group	1946-47 (a) (**) Australia	1947 Canada
Milk and milk products (excluding butter): Total milk solids (fat and non-fat)	46.5	71.1
Meats, including cured and canned and edible offal (as carcass weight	211.2	122.7
Poultry, game and fish (edible weight)	18.1	26.8
Eggs and egg products (fresh equivalent)	29.2	33.8
Oils and fats including butter (fat content)	31.0	36.5
Sugars and syrups (sugar content)	120.5	85.0
Potatoes and sweet potatoes (retail weight)	132.7	217.3
Pulse and nuts (edible weight, Australian) (retail weight beans and peas, shelled weight of nuts, Canadian)	10.0	14.7
Tomatoes and citrus fruit (fresh fruit equivalent)	65.9	114.0
Other fruit and fruit products (fresh fruit equivalent)	139.7	123.7
Leafy, green and yellow vegetables (fresh equivalent)	53.8	52.3
Other vegetables (fresh equivalent)	79.7	43.2
Grain products (retail weight)	217.8	222.5
Beverages (tea, coffee, beer and wine—Australia) (tea, coffee and cocoa—Canada)	178.5	14.0

(a) Includes consumption by services in Australia; subject to revision.
** Report on Food Nutrition and the Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients in Australia.

9322—2½

Chemical Process Industries Provide for Large Production of Pulp and Paper

Output of newsprint in 1947 totalled 4,446,789 tons, of which 4,220,779 tons were exported — Large imports of vegetable oils required by meat-packing industry, in production of shortening and manufacture of soaps—Total output of chemical process industries in 1946 was $1,700 millions.

By Harold McLeod, Chief, Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Statistics, Dominion Bureau of Statistics

(Editor's Note—This is the last in a series of four articles on the Canadian Chemical Industry and its relation to foreign trade, prepared by Mr. McLeod. The others appeared in the May 29th, June 5th and June 12th issues of *Foreign Trade*.)

CHEMICAL engineering principles enter into the production of many items that contribute substantially to the national economy of Canada. These chemical process industries, which had an output in 1946 of $1,700,000,000 and employed 125,000 workers, included the manufacture of pulp and paper, petroleum refining, the production of coke and gas, distilling and brewing, the manufacture of rayon and nylon, metal smelting and refining, the production of glass, and sugar refining.

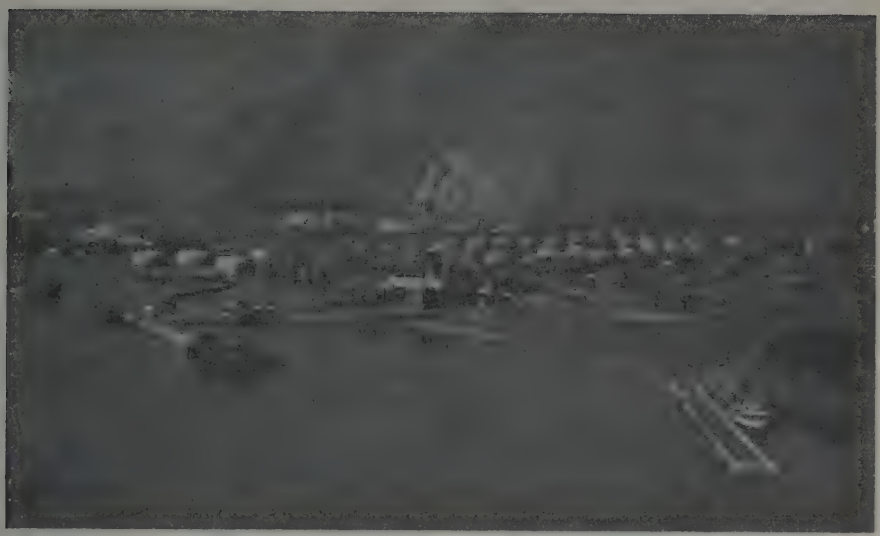
Newsprint production in 1947 totalled 4,446,789 tons, of which 4,220,779 tons were exported to sixty-nine countries. Shipments to the United States totalled 3,675,348 tons. Paper manufacturing commenced in this country during the early part of last century, the first mill in Lower Canada being established at St. Andrews, near Lachute, in 1803, and the second in the county of Portneuf, in 1810. The Maritime Provinces entered the industry in 1819, when a mill was built in the vicinity of Bedford Basin, near Halifax. The first paper mill to be erected in Upper Canada was located at Crooks Hollow (now Greensville), near Hamilton, but the date is uncertain, being set around 1813 by some and at 1820 by others.

Until Confederation, the industry was confined to the manufacture of paper from rags, but in 1866 Alexander Buntin produced wood pulp at Valleyfield, Que., in what is claimed to have been the first wood grinder in America. Charles Riordon installed Canada's first sulphite mill at Merritton, Ont., in 1887, and in 1907 the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, built at East Angus, Que., the first mill in America to produce chemical pulp by the kraft or sulphate process.

Pulp and Paper Output Greatly Increased

The output of the pulp and paper industry was worth about $2,500,000 in 1881, increasing to $151,000,000 in 1921, forty years later; and to $334,700,000 in 1941. This figure rose to $527,800,000 for 1946, including the production of 1,693,000 tons of wood pulp and 5,347,000 tons of paper. Over 60 per cent of the pulp production in 1946 was groundwood pulp and over 18 per cent unbleached sulphite fibre, these being the principal components of newsprint paper. Bleached sulphite, bleached and unbleached sulphate, soda fibre and groundwood and chemical screenings made up the remainder. A large proportion of the screenings was used in the manufacture of rigid insulating boards.

Chemicals used in the pulp and paper industry are: Aluminum sulphate, caustic soda, chlorine liquid, china clay, copper sulphate, lithopone, muriatic acid, precipitated chalk, soda ash, sodium silicate, salt cake, soapstone, starch, sulphur, sulphuric acid, talc, titanium oxide and zinc sulphate.



Canada—Oil refineries in the eastern section of Montreal harbour. Thirty Canadian oil refineries had a total capacity in 1946 of 246,000 barrels of crude oil per day. Production in that year was valued at $221,702,000.

Photo courtesy Spartan Air Services, Limited.

Canadian Production and Exports of Newsprint

Year	Production	Exports
	(Tons)	
1920	875,696	761,944
1925	1,536,323	1,401,659
1930	2,497,952	2,332,510
1935	2,765,444	2,574,987
1939	2,926,597	2,658,723
1940	3,503,801	3,242,789
1941	3,519,733	3,262,012
1942	3,257,180	3,005,291
1943	3,046,442	2,810,288
1944	3,039,783	2,805,776
1945	3,324,033	3,058,946
1946	4,162,158	3,857,741
1947	4,446,789	4,220,779

Oil Refineries Have Large Production

Canada has thirty oil refineries, with a total capacity in 1946 of 246,000 barrels of crude oil per day, and production valued at $221,702,000, which compares with only $3,500,000 in 1901. The first oil well in this country was drilled in 1862 by James Shaw, a photographer, and great activity was recorded in the oil fields of Western Ontario until discoveries occurred in Pennsylvania, forcing prices down and cutting off markets. The Canadian industry was paralyzed and many of the refiners who had erected plants in and around the oil fields were ruined. A few struggled on, and in 1880 seven in the London and Petrolia districts consolidated their assets and equipment to form the Imperial Oil Company, Limited, which operates refineries at Halifax, Montreal, Sarnia, Regina, Ioco and Norman Wells. Other major producers are the British American Oil Company, Limited, the McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, Limited, the Canadian Oil Companies, Limited, the Good Rich Refining Company, Limited, the Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited, the Standard Oil Company of British Columbia, Limited, and the Shell Oil Company of British Columbia, Limited. Chemicals used in this industry are: Fuller's earth and clay, phenol, sulphuric acid, sulphur, caustic soda, soda ash and litharge.

Vegetable oils valued at $25,642,214 were imported during 1947, a large proportion of which are utilized by the meat-packing industry, in the production of shortening and in the manufacture of soaps. The list is headed by sunflower seed oil, 32,948,000 pounds, valued at $10,442,176, having been purchased from Argentina. A total of 14,177,500 pounds of palm oil and palm kernel oil, valued at $1,279,094, was imported mostly from the Belgian Congo and Nigeria.

Canadian Imports of Vegetable Oils in 1947

	Pounds	$
For non-edible uses:		
Castor oil	6,058,500	1,497,010
Chinawood oil	5,935,800	1,673,402
Coconut oil	2,576,700	414,813
Cottonseed oil for refining	4,932,100	1,451,555
Essential oils, not elsewhere specified	731,619	2,223,131
Eucalyptus oil	31,895	30,834
Linseed oil	287,300	92,996
Foots of cottonseed or olive	840,000	158,622
Olive oil for use in manufactures	4,200	1,407
Palm oil and palm kernel oil	14,177,500	1,279,094
Peanut oil	8,986,600	2,216,807
Vegetable oils for textiles	1,667,100	408,673
Lemon oil and orange oil	106,469	290,771
Spearmint oil	30,420	208,038
Peppermint oil	39,984	294,065
Sesame seed oil	1,000	548
Soya bean oil for manufacture of soap	127,800	26,993
Cashew nut oil	119,000	27,341
Oiticica oil	197,200	58,180
Sunflower seed oil	32,948,000	10,442,176
Rapeseed oil	1,700	670
Resin oil	1,061,100	82,739
Other vegetable oils for use in manufactures	549,700	157,409
For edible uses:		
Coconut oil	8,600	1,852
Cottonseed oil	80,300	20,318
Olive oil	551,900	404,392
Peanut oil	878,600	234,590
Soya bean oil	7,963,600	1,943,588
Total	....	$25,642,214

Canada—Ovens in which nitrogen from the air is combined with calcium carbide to form cyanamid, one of the most important fertilizers produced by this country.

Courtesy North American Cyanamid, Limited.

Production in Canada of Refined Metals

Year	Refined copper	Refined lead	Refined zinc	Aluminum
		(Tons)		
1920	2,590	14,360	18,517	11,192
1925	170	106,609	38,462	15,553
1930	31,377	152,236	121,496	38,109
1935	173,290	163,758	149,523	23,171
1939	231,684	190,569	175,641	82,840
1940	261,878	220,088	185,722	109,144
1941	278,224	228,027	213,608	213,873
1942	268,447	243,306	215,795	340,596
1943	249,380	223,871	206,510	495,750
1944	256,244	142,581	168,518	462,065
1945	228,861	162,537	182,266	215,713
1946	167,221	165,744	185,683	193,400
1947	203,160	162,000	178,111	297,800

Canadian Production of Industrial Alcohol

	Denatured		Not denatured	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	proof gal.	$	proof gal.	$
1937	3,085,680	1,349,542	1,601,724	1,989,739
1938	2,804,085	1,213,409	1,452,531	686,575
1939	3,149,005	1,426,511	1,783,184	689,898
1940	2,794,040	1,532,978	2,953,427	1,375,330
1941	5,343,785	2,600,571	2,211,183	1,027,191
1942	7,476,776	3,507,549	2,284,949	1,116,677
1943	7,985,816	4,013,340	12,339,713	6,097,265
1944 (*)	9,021,694	5,585,295	16,023,832	10,151,511
1945 (*)	7,134,539	4,275,780	11,644,013	6,826,374
1946 (*)	6,319,509	3,763,426	3,807,109	2,441,882

(*) Shipments by distilleries.

Lancashire Yarn Output Establishes Record

Liverpool, April 30, 1948.—(FTS)—Lancashire yarn output for the week ending April 17, indicates a record output to date. The target which had been set and expected to be reached by April 1 was met and slightly exceeded, when the output of cotton and cotton waste yarns was 18,060,000 pounds as compared with 17,840,000 pounds during the previous week. The total output, including spun rayon and mixture yarns, was 19,140,000 pounds, against 18,890,000 pounds in the previous week. A similar increase occurred in the output of single cotton yarn, which amounted to 16,210,000 pounds, some 220,000 pounds over that of the previous week. It is reported that the industry is now asked to endeavour to run a longer-term target of 20,000,000 pounds weekly, which would require a further increase of 11·1 per cent over that of the 20 per cent increase which has been attained. Much of the expansion in the recent rate of production, which is regarded by the trade as high, has come about as a result of the improvement in the labour situation in the spinning mills.

Where part of the cost price on certain commodities is defrayed by the Government, either directly or indirectly by means of a subsidy payment, this sum must be refunded as and when required, by order of the authorities concerned, before an export permit will be granted to export such subsidized goods. Details concerning goods under subsidy refund and the amount of refund are subject to frequent change. The subsidy division of the Export Permit Branch should be consulted as to present regulations whenever the exporter is in doubt on this point. (*See our ABC of Canadian Export Trade, page 57.*)

Argentine Central Bank Imposes Further Exchange Restrictions

Central Bank authorization required for remittances abroad in payment of merchandise imports—Applies to transactions involving United States dollars, Swiss francs, Canadian dollars, Swedish crowns, Portuguese escudos or Mexican pesos.

By H. L. Brown, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy

BUENOS AIRES, June 2, 1948.—On May 14 the Argentine Central Bank issued a circular, to local banks only, stating in part "with the object of adjusting the outflow of free currencies to the amounts available from exports and other sources, it has been decided that remittances abroad in payment of merchandise imports, for which customs certificates have been or may be issued, will require the prior authorization of this Bank." This statement meant that no remittance abroad could be made without government approval, even though government approval had already been received in the form of an exchange permit. On May 19, the Bank added to the earlier ruling by stating "the above authorization must be obtained in transactions concerning United States dollars, Swiss francs, Canadian dollars, Swedish crowns, Portuguese escudos or Mexican pesos". To date there has been no further statement by the Central Bank.

The President of the National Economic Council has since held two press conferences and has stated publicly and categorically that all outstanding import permits will be met, though preference will be given to payment of those covering the country's needs. The President stated: "Argentina has complied and always will comply with those obligations. Consequently all import permits already granted will be liquidated, but preference will be given in accordance with an investigation now being carried out. There is no change in policy: we shall buy when we have dollars and we shall not undertake obligations if we lack the dollars to pay for them. We shall buy where we can; if we cannot buy in the United States, we shall buy from England, Italy or any other country."

No Improvement Likely in Next Few Months

The dollar shortage is not likely to improve in the next few months. It is fully anticipated that Argentina will receive substantial orders from the funds administered by the European Co-operation Administration in Washington, but it is not yet known what volume of such United States dollars may accrue to Argentina, though estimates have run as high as a billion dollars. For the time being the exact amount of the final figure is not of outstanding importance because, in any event, Argentina will have to watch expenditure of dollars very carefully for some time. Until United States dollars are more freely and generally available, Argentina must continue to exercise restrictive and selective exchange control.

Canadian exporters interested in the Argentine market should not make any shipment under any circumstances unless with complete knowledge regarding terms of payment. This will normally mean payment by irrevocable letter of credit. It is probable that payment against outstanding letters of credit will be made, in most cases at least, but it is not beyond possibility that there may be some delay if such outstanding documents have not been "accepted". Under no circumstances is it advisable that any exporter ship against sight draft nor under more extended terms of payment.

A plan was recently devised by the Argentine Central Bank for the clearance of goods already in Argentina, but for which exchange permits had not been obtained, a plan involving surcharges ranging from 10 to 20 per cent and delay of payment for five years. There is a possibility that such a project may be offered from time to time to cover new orders. This would allow for importations against payment to be made at some future date perhaps one or more years distant. There is no reason to doubt that payment would ultimately be forthcoming in dollars, but the exporter would have to be prepared to wait for his money.

Those interested in knowing the background of the recent developments will recall the increasing restrictions against importations into Argentina, which reached a climax on August 21, 1947, when the issuance of further import and exchange permits was halted pending clarification of the situation in general.

At the time the Banco Central was nationalized in 1946, Argentine stocks of gold and free exchange had risen to substantial figures mainly because wartime conditions had prevented normal expenditure. The following table of official Argentine statistics gives useful indication of the monetary changes which have taken place since the end of 1946:

Argentine Foreign Exchange Position

End of month	Gold in Argentina	Gold and free exchange abroad	Total convertible gold and free exchange	Resources percentage of currency*
		(In millions of pesos)		
1946				
December	1,710.7	3,935.5	5,646.2	111.8
1947				
January	1,957.2	3,578.5	5,535.7	104.7
February	2,143.0	3,269.7	5,412.7	101.3
March	2,203.5	2,963.0	5,166.5	94.6
April	2,203.5	2,720.6	4,924.1	88.3
May	2,196.0	2,513.8	4,709.8	85.5
June	1,892.7	2,315.8	4,208.5	72.6
July	1,502.0	2,543.3	4,045.3	63.1
August	1,196.8	2,741.6	3,938.4	63.2
September	1,125.1	2,668.9	3,794.0	57.0
October	947.6	2,657.9	3,605.5	51.4
November	675.5	2,894.7	3,570.2	47.1
December	660.2	2,984.7	3,644.9	46.5
1948				
January	660.2	3,011.7	3,671.9	45.9
February	660.2	3,076.8	3,737.0	48.0
March	660.2	2,420.9	3,081.1	39.6
April	569.0	2,351.4	2,920.4	36.5
May 15	556.5	2,300.5	2,857.0	33.9

*The value of pesos in circulation has steadily increased from 4,064.7 million in December, 1946, to 5,521.7 million in March, 1948.

Foreign Exchange Reserves Quickly Reduced in Past Two Years

At the end of 1946, the bulk of the foreign exchange consisted of free exchange; the pounds sterling blocked in the United Kingdom were not included as they were being used to guarantee the Gold and Exchange Custody Certificates. The first balance sheet of the Central Bank to show gold and exchange separately was that of October 7, 1946, at which time 319 million pesos had already been transferred to pay for the telephone system purchased by the government from United States interests. The substantial balances have continued to shrink, about 81 per cent being expended in a period of some nineteen months. It should be noted that a considerable part of this reduction was unavoidable in the sense that there

Argentina—Ministry of Finance Building, Buenos Aires. Due to the dollar shortage, Central Bank authorization is now required for remittances abroad in payment of merchandise imports.

was great need to spend considerable sums for equipment, raw materials, etc., needed to make up for inadequate supplies during the war. However, there is no doubt that some of the expenditure was undertaken too freely. It should also be recalled that during those nineteen months there was a fairly considerable receipt of dollars from the United Kingdom and from European countries, as well as from the United States, in payment for Argentine exports and in normal remittances.

Then, too, the government undertook to repatriate all outstanding government loans abroad. Such repatriation made possible the avoidance of future expenditure of foreign exchange on interest, and gave rise to some justifiable pride as to the international solvency of Argentina. It was, perhaps, a little hasty to use up overseas assets for the repatriation of loans when the money might have been expended very usefully on the purchase of essential equipment. It is reported that about 700 million pesos was used in repatriation so that, including the purchase of the telephone company, over 1,000 million pesos of free exchange or gold were used while the current needs of the country have not obtained any new tangible benefit.

By May, 1948, the Argentine authorities found that their resources of gold and dollar exchange had reached such a low ebb as to be somewhat embarrassing. Nor has this marked shortage enjoyed useful alleviation as a result of the substantial sales abroad by the Argentine Trade Promotion Institute (I.A.P.I.), because those sales, while partly payable in gold or dollar exchange, have in great degree been against credits or loans by Argentina to the purchasing country. Obviously the return for the surpluses thus exported must be postponed until such time as the overseas purchaser is able to repay the loan or credit, probably in the form of goods rather than gold.

Major Portion of Egyptian Trade Handled by Port of Alexandria

In 1946, 56 per cent of imports and 52 per cent of exports passed through this port — Suez and Port Said carried remainder—Important dock facilities available at Alexandria—Egyptian State Railway forms backbone of inland communications—Country no longer connected with sterling area.

By R. Campbell Smith,* Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—This is the second in a series of three articles on economic conditions in Egypt during 1947, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. The first appeared in the June 12th issue. One quantar equals 45 kilograms. £E. equals $4.1330 Canadian.)

CAIRO, March 24, 1948.—In 1946, 56 per cent of all Egypt's imports and 52 per cent of her exports passed through the port of Alexandria. Included in the latter was all but a negligible part of the country's raw cotton exports. Suez is Egypt's second busiest port, carrying 26 per cent of the import trade and 33 per cent of the export trade. Port Said carries the remainder of 18 per cent and 15 per cent respectively.

Alexandria, although much in need of repair and renovation, nevertheless has important facilities. The harbour can accommodate ships of any size up to 32 feet draught and there are at present ten or eleven quays varying in length from 300 to 600 feet. Both dock and floating cranes are available to handle loads from 2½ to 100 tons. Certain quays have railway track adjacent. Port storage amounts to some 50,000 square metres, including 5,000 metres of refrigerated space. There is one government-owned dry dock, 520 feet in length, in the outer harbour.

At Suez, facilities are similar but generally less extensive. There are no cranes on the docks, no refrigerated storage space and the dry dock is 465 feet inner measurement.

Port Said, third largest Egyptian seaport, has no quayside berthing or loading facilities, cargo operations being performed entirely by lighter. The privately owned dry dock will accommodate a maximum of 750 tons.

In addition to important seaports, Egypt has a merchant fleet which, at the beginning of 1947, consisted of 50 steamers totalling 39,000 tons, and 225 sailing vessels totalling 18,600 tons.

During the year two large Egyptian steamship companies have added two British-built motor-ships of 5,000- to 8,000-ton class to their services, and a third is expected shortly. Egyptian shipping provides regular passenger and cargo service to the United Kingdom and France. The Red Sea line travels to the Sudan, Somaliland, Saudi Arabia and Aden.

Egyptian State Railway Forms Backbone of Communications

The backbone of communications is the Egyptian State Railway, which consists of 2,526 miles of standard gauge track, linking the ports of Alexandria, Port Said and Suez, with Cairo and Upper Egypt. This system extends westward of Alexandria, along the shores of the Mediterranean to Banghazi and eastward from the Suez Canal to link up with the State Railways of Palestine. The line to upper Egypt ends at the northern frontier of the

*Mr. Campbell Smith was recently appointed Commercial Secretary for Canada in Newfoundland, with headquarters in St. John's.

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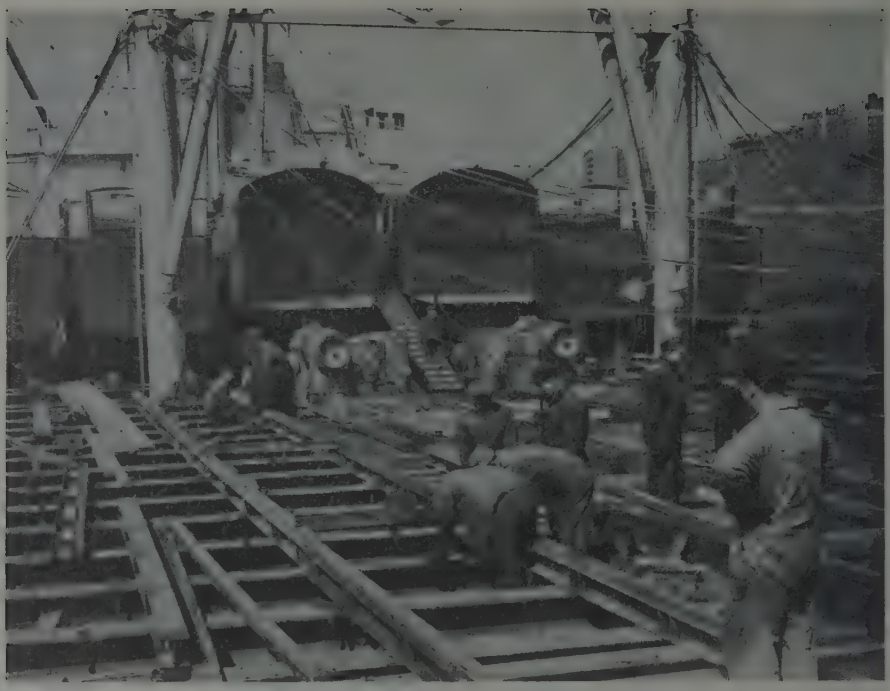


Canada—Two locomotives and four tenders, constructed by the Montreal Locomotive Works, Limited, being stowed aboard the *S.S. Beljeanne* for shipment to Egypt. An order was placed for twenty locomotives, and the equipment was transported on deck.

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, but preparations are being made to extend it 200 miles farther south to connect with the Sudan railway system. There are 862 miles of narrow gauge railways which supplement the Egyptian State Railways network throughout the lower delta area.

There are over 2,000 miles of navigable river and canals in Egypt, or 200 miles more than the entire length of the St. Lawrence River. River transport has, however, remained undeveloped and, except for a small portion of the cotton and grain crops, or goods of low value such as building materials, little of the country's produce is transported by water.

Country Adequately Equipped with Good Roads

The country is adequately equipped with good roads and a large volume of goods is moved by motor transport. There is road communication with all surrounding territories.

There are two international airports situated in Egypt, both near Cairo. One, however, needs substantial alterations in order to meet international requirements, but it is nevertheless being used at present by one of the major airlines. There are flying-boat facilities near the cities of Cairo and Alexandria.

The Egyptian national air service, Misr Airwork, provides twice daily triangular communications, Cairo-Alexandria-Port Said. Services to all Middle East capitals are also available.

The national airways of Syria, the Lebanon, Iraq, and Ethiopia have terminals in Cairo.

The Canadian can best compare the area of Egypt with that of the Province of Ontario. The Kingdom of Egypt covers 386,000 square miles,

of which 8,600 square miles is estimated to be arable terrain. Further irrigation may eventually increase the arable land area by 1,500 to 3,000 square miles, but this is believed to be the maximum. The total area suitable for cultivation, actual and potential, is thus roughly equal to the area of Southwestern Ontario.

The population of Egypt, according to the 1947 census, is 19,250,000 compared with 16,000,000 in 1937. The capital, Cairo, claims just over 2,000,000 inhabitants and Alexandria, the only other large city, a little less than 1,000,000. It should be borne in mind, however, that three-fifths of the country's inhabitants live off the land and exist at subsistence level. The unskilled labourer has an income in the region of $150 per year.

Official Language is Arabic

The official language of Egypt is Arabic, although laws and official notices are generally published in French as well. Invitations to tender on public works (and related specifications) are, more often than not, written in English, because of the fact that a large proportion of the engineering projects in Egypt are handled by British companies. All minorities, of which the Greek and Italian are the largest, speak Arabic, French, and to a lesser extent, English. The Egyptian businessmen tend to favour English over French as their second language, and it can be regarded as the commercial medium. Sales literature, if in French as well as English, however, will be more effective. In the case of propaganda for "popular" products, such literature should be in Arabic as well in order to reach the greatest numbers.

The Egyptian customs laws require the use of the metric system. In certain cases, however, commercial usage permits the use of the English system.

Egyptian currency is as follows: One pound Egyptian (£E 1)—100 piastres tariff (P.T.100); 1000 milliemes (m/ms); $4.1330 Canadian. One dollar (1 Talari)—P.T.20-$0.827 (Canadian). (This unit is used in raw cotton quotations only.)

The official rate of exchange of Egyptian currency has been for many years on the basis of one pound sterling equals .975 pounds Egyptian.

No Longer Connected With the Sterling Area

Since July 15, 1947, Egypt has no longer been connected with the sterling area, and businessmen are warned that sterling travellers cheques cannot be used in Egypt, unless suitably endorsed by the issuing bank. There are ten important banks operating in Egypt, the majority of them with important foreign connections in the United Kingdom, France, Greece or Middle Eastern countries.

Egypt is well equipped with first- and second-class hotels in Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said and Suez. Rates for the former (double room with bath) run about $12 per day with meals and the latter about $7.50 per day. Accommodation may, on occasions, be difficult to obtain and advance reservations are advisable.

From the beginning of April until the end of October visitors will find it necessary to wear tropical clothing. During the winter months a light topcoat in addition to normal wear will be worn.

Travellers are also reminded that they must carry the International Certificate of Inoculation and Vaccination (issued by the Department of National Health and Welfare, Canada) duly completed in respect of smallpox vaccination and also yellow fever inoculation, if their travels take them through the yellow fever zone (i.e. the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan). This will, of course, apply to all businessmen coming to Cairo via South Africa, for example.

Yellow Fever Certificate Must be Completed in Detail

It should be noted that the Yellow Fever Certificate must be completed in all respects, including batch number of the serum used, otherwise visitors to Egypt will be detained in quarantine. Furthermore, ten days must elapse from the date of inoculation before entry into the country. Re-inoculation is necessary after four years.

Although Egypt has now been declared free of cholera, there is the ever-present risk that the epidemic may recur. Businessmen are, therefore, advised to ascertain from the Canadian Trade Commissioner, Cairo, or the nearest Egyptian Consulate before departure whether anti-cholera inoculation is required.

Canadian exporters coming to Egypt for the purpose of investigating marketing prospects should endeavour to pay a visit to Alexandria. If only one day is available for this purpose, a four-hour stay can be arranged by air and a nine-hour stay by train. Ample travel, tour and banking services are available at all principal centres in Egypt.

German Firms Permitted to Make Limited Investment

Berlin, April 17, 1948.—(FTS)—Restrictions limiting the use of reichsmark balances belonging to United Nations and neutral nationals in Germany to transactions ordinarily incidental to the normal conduct of business within Germany are to be relaxed regarding investment. Formerly considered outside the normal conduct of business, applications for special licences under Article IV of Law 52 in respect of specific transactions of this nature will now be considered by the Military Governments of the British and American zones.

This action is being taken in order that United Nations and neutral enterprises may play their part in the reconstruction of the German economy. To enable this to be done, owners of such concerns must be in a position to undertake essential reconstruction and rehabilitation. This may involve monetary transactions outside the normal conduct of business, constituting a measure of investment.

The grant of such investment licences would depend on the fulfilment of the following conditions:

That the proposed investment is devoted either to the reconstruction of existing property or to the replacement of essential property, lost to the owner for any reason since 1939, by property similar in character;

That the purchase of property for replacement is made within Germany;

That only reichsmarks already in Germany are used for making the purchase;

That the proposed investment would not have the effect of putting the applicant into a superior position in the particular industry concerned to that which he occupied in the industry in 1939; and

That the proposed construction would not violate the Level of Industry Plan.

Applications in respect of property situated in the British Zone of Occupation should be addressed to:

The Director of Property Control Branch,
Finance Division (Zonal Affairs),
Zonal Executive Offices,
Minden, 64 HQ CCG (BE), BAOR 1.

Applications in respect of property situated in the American Zone of Occupation should be addressed to:

The Chief of the Property Division OMGUS,
% Office of Military Government for Hesse,
APO 633, U. S. Army.

Canadian Trade with United Kingdom, by Commodities

Imports

Commodity	Twelve months ended March					
	1938		1947		1948	
	Value $ '000,000	Per cent	Value $ '000,000	Per cent	Value $ '000,000	Per cent
Agricultural and Vegetable Products...	18·5	12·8	5·7	3·0	9·5	4·5
Animals and Animal Products.....	5·8	4·0	4·5	2·3	6·2	2·9
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products...	50·7	35·0	71·4	37·1	102·9	48·6
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	4·0	2·8	2·2	1·1	2·7	1·3
Iron and Its Products.....	31·1	21·4	18·1	9·4	30·2	14·2
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	7·3	5·0	19·2	10·0	16·2	7·6
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products...	13·1	9·0	14·3	7·4	18·4	8·7
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	7·7	5·3	6·1	3·2	6·3	3·0
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	6·8	4·7	51·0	26·5	19·4	9·2
Total.....	145·0	100·0	192·5	100·0	211·8	100·00

Exports

Agricultural and Vegetable Products...	145·3	35·7	240·0	39·9	313·8	40·0
Animals and Animal Products.....	78·0	19·2	153·4	25·5	168·4	21·5
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products..	3·8	0·9	2·4	0·4	1·5	0·2
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	45·4	11·2	86·8	14·4	143·5	18·3
Iron and Its Products.....	16·5	4·1	17·8	3·0	22·0	2·8
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	105·4	25·9	86·7	14·4	111·8	14·3
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products...	3·4	0·8	4·8	0·8	6·9	0·9
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	5·1	1·2	4·4	0·8	8·4	1·1
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	4·0	1·0	4·5	0·8	7·8	0·9
Total.....	406·9	100·0	600·8	100·0	784·1	100·0

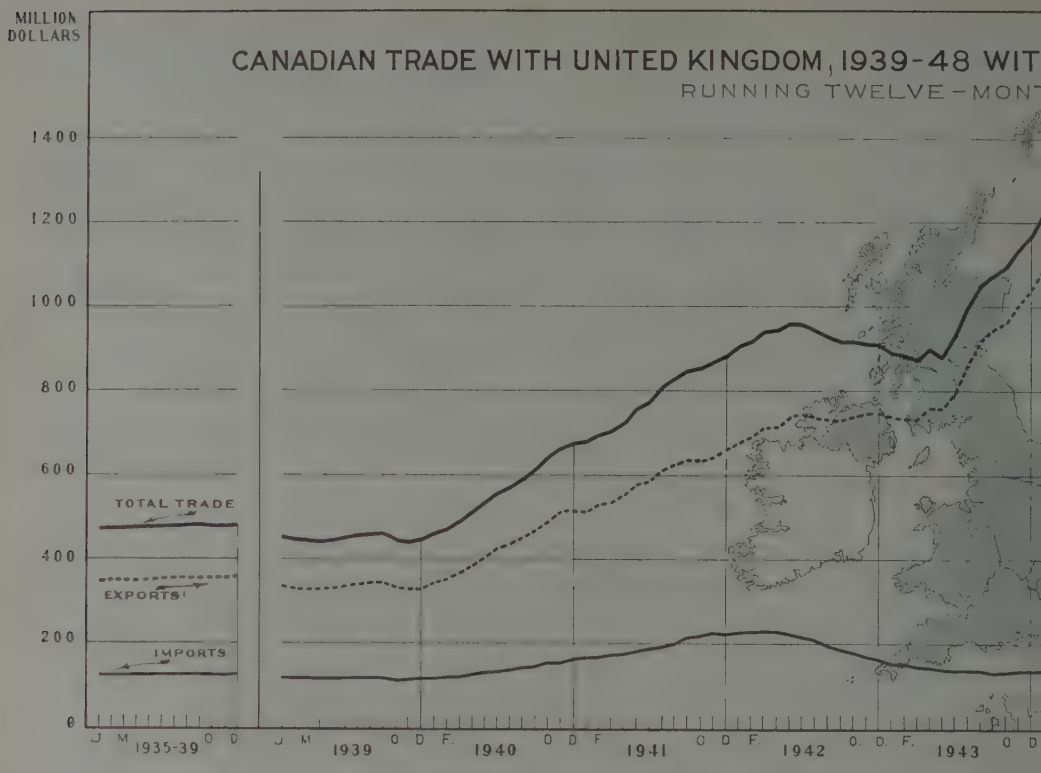
Canadian Trade with United States, by Commodities

Imports

Commodity	Twelve months ended March					
	1938		1947		1948	
	Value $ '000,000	Per cent	Value $ '000,000	Per cent	Value $ '000,000	Per cent
Agricultural and Vegetable Products...	46·1	9·5	158·4	10·1	161·5	8·2
Animals and Animal Products.....	11·6	2·4	38·9	2·5	55·1	2·8
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products..	36·1	7·4	178·5	11·4	178·1	9·1
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	27·8	5·7	68·6	4·4	80·0	4·1
Iron and Its Products.....	170·6	35·0	535·5	34·3	751·9	38·3
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	31·0	6·4	94·1	6·0	121·1	6·2
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products...	105·5	21·6	288·0	18·4	383·0	19·5
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	22·7	4·6	87·5	5·6	100·8	5·2
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	35·9	7·4	112·2	7·3	128·3	6·6
Total.....	487·3	100·0	1,561·7	100·0	1,959·8	100·0

Exports

Agricultural and Vegetable Products...	33·2	10·0	110·0	11·8	72·7	6·5
Animals and Animal Products.....	42·6	12·8	95·7	10·3	106·0	9·5
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products..	2·2	0·7	9·5	1·0	11·8	1·1
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	169·0	50·9	490·4	52·5	649·5	58·3
Iron and Its Products.....	6·9	2·1	37·9	4·1	66·3	5·9
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	41·9	12·6	101·8	10·9	111·5	10·0
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products...	17·4	5·2	39·7	4·3	46·1	41·5
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	9·1	2·7	30·0	3·2	31·4	2·8
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	10·0	3·0	18·5	1·9	19·3	1·8
Total.....	332·3	100·0	933·5	100·0	1,114·6	100·0


MILLION DOLLARS
CANADIAN TRADE WITH UNITED KINGDOM, 1939-48 WIT
RUNNING TWELVE-MONT
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
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0
TOTAL TRADE
EXPORTS
IMPORTS
J M
1935-39
O D
J M
1939
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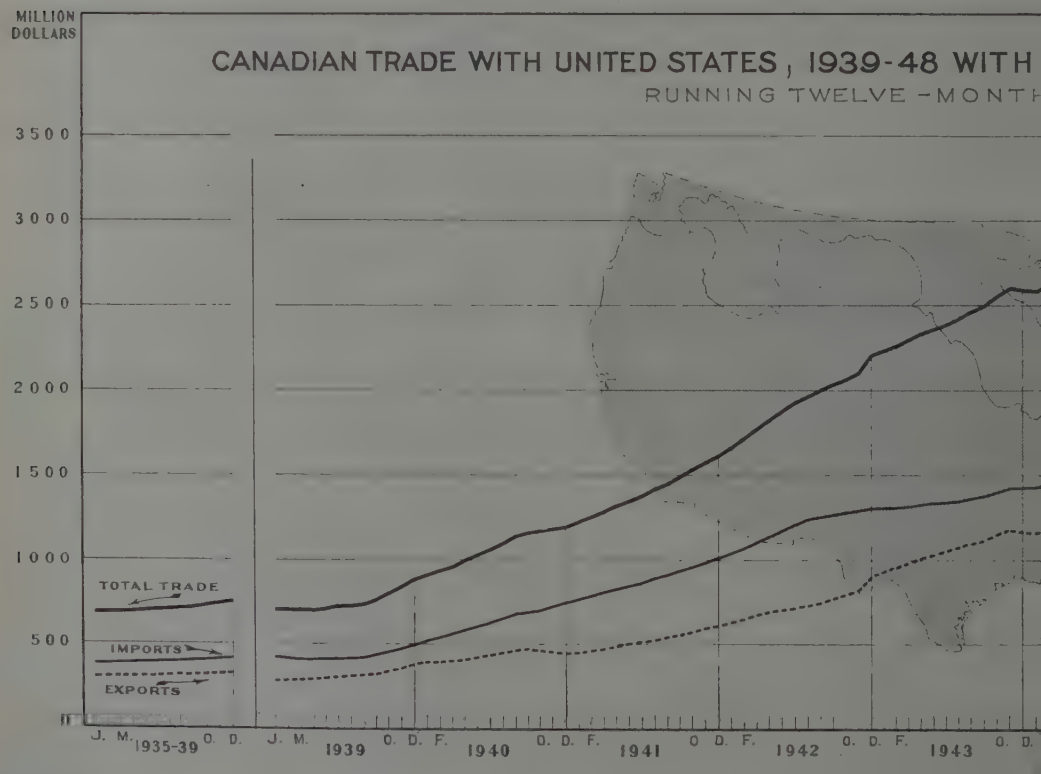
1940
O D F
1941
O D F
1942
O D F
1943
O D


MILLION DOLLARS
CANADIAN TRADE WITH UNITED STATES, 1939-48 WITH
RUNNING TWELVE-MONTH
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
TOTAL TRADE
IMPORTS
EXPORTS
J. M.
1935-39
O. D.
J. M.
1939
O. D. F.
1940
O. D. F.
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1942
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1943
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Prepared by Dominion Bureau of Statistics

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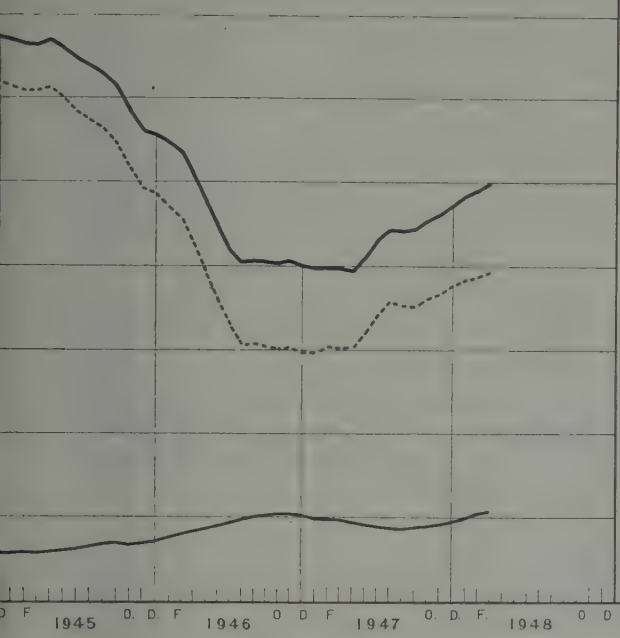
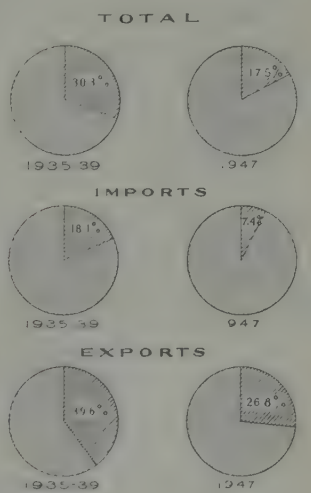
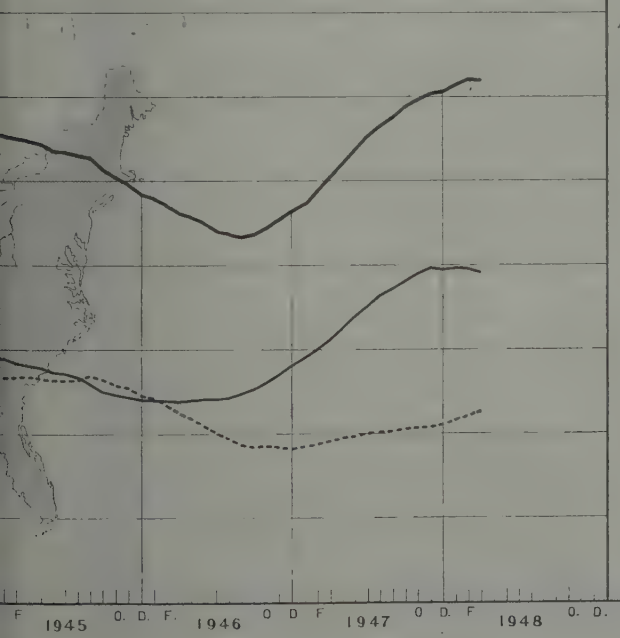


RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF TRADE
WITH
UNITED KINGDOM
TO
TOTAL CANADIAN TRADE
AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD 1935-39
COMPARED WITH
LATEST COMPLETED CALENDAR YEAR



Prepared by Dominion Bureau of Statistics

FOR THE BASE PERIOD, 1935-39



RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF TRADE
WITH
UNITED STATES
TO
TOTAL CANADIAN TRADE
AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD 1935-39
COMPARED WITH
LATEST COMPLETED CALENDAR YEAR

Canadian Imports, by Areas

Geographic Areas	April			January—April		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
British Countries	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe	9·2	12·8	24·7	38·3	51·4	85·7
America	1·1	1·0	2·5	3·1	5·1	9·4
Africa	0·5	1·9	3·6	1·4	6·0	8·2
Asia	1·4	7·0	3·4	6·8	22·2	19·0
Oceania	0·9	2·0	5·3	5·2	9·6	9·8
Total British Countries	13·1	24·7	39·5	54·7	94·3	132·1
Foreign Countries						
United States and Possessions	31·4	181·6	159·7	137·8	622·0	585·5
Latin America	0·9	13·0	20·1	3·3	44·7	68·8
Europe	2·8	4·2	4·3	11·6	15·6	15·1
Other Foreign	0·7	2·0	3·1	3·2	8·7	10·5
Total Foreign Countries	35·8	200·9	187·2	155·9	691·1	679·9
Total Imports for Consumption	48·9	225·6	226·7	210·6	785·4	812·0

Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	April			January—April		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
British Countries	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:						
United Kingdom	9,187	12,750	24,641	38,338	51,348	85,703
Eire	.....	12	12	8	16	19
Gibraltar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malta	.....	8	.....	.....	10	.....
Total Europe	9,187	12,770	24,653	38,346	51,374	85,722
America:						
Newfoundland	22	155	222	241	669	2,095
Bermuda	5	2	2	11	8	7
Barbados	26	375	641	129	1,101	780
Jamaica	366	117	510	931	946	1,847
Trinidad and Tobago	149	159	29	291	801	1,034
Bahamas	123	51	9	406	217	287
Leeward and Windward Islands		4	18		56	58
British Honduras	3	84	215	8	402	419
British Guiana	399	82	882	1,072	891	2,882
Falkland Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total America	1,093	1,029	2,528	3,089	5,091	9,409
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia	23	1	.....	298	2	1
Union of South Africa		156	366		776	1,005
Other British South Africa		.....	.....		.....	.....
Southern Rhodesia	.....	6	32	1	25	52
Gambia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gold Coast	.....	1,178	1,259	7	2,947	2,938

Note.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—*Continued*

Country	April			January-April		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
British Countries—Concluded	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Africa—Con.						
Nigeria	298	13	430	352	544	1,050
Sierra Leone	4	.....	.....	6	4	.....
Other British West Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Sudan	.....	1	.....	4	6	3
British East Africa	149	588	1,508	685	1,688	3,156
Total Africa	474	1,943	3,595	1,353	5,992	8,205
Asia:						
India	473	3,700	452	2,606	13,894	8,525
Pakistan			24			72
Burma*	12	.....	.....	28	2	.....
Ceylon	290	1,104	482	1,024	2,494	3,086
Aden	.....	.....	144	4	.....	144
British Malaya	563	1,998	2,157	2,621	5,471	6,537
Other British East Indies	3	.....	11	22	.....	24
Hong Kong	96	189	147	329	342	548
Palestine	12	1	9	117	10	21
Total Asia	1,449	6,992	3,426	6,751	22,213	18,957
Oceania:						
Australia	376	679	2,483	2,061	4,037	4,959
New Zealand	410	824	1,761	2,400	4,433	3,775
Fiji	69	507	1,090	733	1,161	1,090
Other Oceania	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
Total Oceania	855	2,010	5,334	5,210	9,631	9,824
Total British Countries	13,058	24,742	39,537	54,749	94,303	132,119
Foreign Countries						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	31,377	181,569	159,461	137,781	621,562	584,583
Alaska	1	11	166	32	165	504
American Virgin Islands	.....	.....	1	.....	3	10
Guam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii	9	6	22	34	247	288
Puerto Rico	.....	19	18	.....	47	82
Total United States and Possessions	31,387	181,605	159,668	137,847	622,024	585,467
Latin America:						
Argentina	191	2,370	297	854	9,006	4,222
Bolivia	3	.....	.....	6	1	.....
Brazil	23	1,448	1,544	197	4,347	6,209
Chile	64	52	72	70	136	146
Colombia	279	939	697	458	4,337	2,997
Costa Rica	12	125	264	21	127	966
Cuba	17	1,269	1,852	85	4,029	6,006
Ecuador	3	27	20	9	66	135
Guatemala	9	1,286	879	31	2,074	2,850
Haiti	.....	4	.....	.....	70	95
Honduras	2	714	567	6	4,142	1,203
Mexico	106	1,038	4,126	317	3,999	13,121
Nicaragua	.....	13	26	.....	13	94
Panama	1	231	41	1	231	290
Paraguay	4	71	.....	39	151	119
Peru	145	53	26	876	270	81
Salvador	.....	367	92	.....	968	747
San Domingo	.....	2	1,423	.....	171	4,530
Uruguay	8	27	76	12	158	205
Venezuela	80	3,005	8,072	276	10,422	24,822
Total Latin America	947	13,041	20,074	3,258	44,718	68,838

*See Foreign Countries from January 1, 1948.

Country	April			January-April		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Concluded	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:						
Albania						
Austria			26	83	2	82
Belgium	465	843	840	1,791	2,507	2,751
Bulgaria						
Czechoslovakia	242	210	225	1,011	1,188	1,206
Denmark	26	10	114	56	50	482
Estonia	1			9		
Finland	7		4	21	13	7
France	414	748	605	1,666	2,644	2,288
Germany	559		64	2,457	45	156
Greece	1	19	11	12	44	65
Hungary	10		22	64	7	51
Iceland		1	2		1	12
Italy	173	247	484	741	1,236	1,639
Latvia				2		
Lithuania						
Netherlands	147	268	442	877	1,004	1,572
Norway	28	88	39	149	673	179
Poland	23	1	1	89	1	2
Portugal	17	140	117	50	460	326
Azores and Madeira	11	60	37	47	193	98
Roumania	1			6	1	2
Soviet Union	57			91	45	1
Spain	65	327	424	272	913	811
Sweden	183	192	169	704	772	936
Switzerland	335	1,088	653	1,391	3,850	2,425
Yugoslavia			1	5		1
Total Europe	2,765	4,242	4,280	11,594	15,649	15,092
Other Foreign Countries:						
Abyssinia				2	9	14
Afghanistan						
Belgian Congo		12	37		176	951
Burma*						
China	239	112	537	817	796	1,067
Greenland						
Egypt	53	72	275	181	103	868
French Africa	1			12	247	
French East Indies				89		
French Guiana						
French Oceania						
French West Indies	1		7	1	19	33
Madagascar	3		3	9	7	22
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1			6		1
Iraq	4	22	8	51	797	628
Tripoli						
Other Italian Africa						
Japan	351	5	67	1,560	14	271
Korea						
Liberia		14			14	
Morocco		28	22	5	30	28
Netherlands East Indies	44	20	30	175	57	73
Netherlands Guiana			291			459
Netherlands West Indies		343	955		996	3,323
Iran	3	16	8	15	83	27
Philippine Islands	29	1,306	800	199	2,980	2,429
Portuguese Africa		9			74	15
Portuguese Asia						
Siam				1	10	
Canary Islands	1			3		4
Spanish Africa						
Syria	1	2	1	7	8	6
Turkey	8	20	92	42	2,263	246
Total Other Foreign	739	1,981	3,133	3,175	8,683	10,465
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	35,837	200,869	187,154	155,873	691,073	679,867
TOTAL IMPORTS	48,895	225,611	226,690	210,622	785,375	811,985

*See British Countries prior to 1948.

Industrial Production of Bizonia Shows Substantial Improvement

Activity during three months ended January, 1948, at approximately 44 per cent of 1936 level—Seasonal conditions favourable—Food difficulties most important unfavourable development—Output in southern area particularly satisfactory—Production of most commodity groups improved.

FRANKFURT, March 31, 1948.—(FTS)—Industrial activity in the Bizonal Area of Germany during the three months ending January, 1948, was approximately 44 per cent of the 1936 level. In December, 1947, the shortest working month, the industrial index stood at 43 per cent as against 44 per cent in November, and the rate in January was slightly higher than in December. During the last quarter of 1947, industrial activity in the combined zones showed a gain of 20 per cent over the level recorded for the corresponding period of 1946, when the index averaged 36 per cent of the 1936 level.

The contra-seasonal steadiness during the winter of 1947-48 reflects a number of favourable developments. The remarkably mild and open winter, in sharp contrast to the bitter frost and heavy snow of 1946-47, contributed to the more satisfactory functioning of rail and water transport, and abundant rainfalls maintained a high level of hydro-generation of electric power.

DRAWN AT THE SURVEYS AND MAPPING BUREAU MINES FORESTS AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES BRANCH DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES OTTAWA

Food Difficulties an Unfavourable Development

Though the daily rate of hard-coal output in the Ruhr in January was less than in December and considerably below the November high, the decline in the rate of output was partly offset by withdrawals from stockpiles and by more adequate and punctual distribution of mined coal. Also, coal utilization in certain fields, notably rail transport, showed decided improvement. Food difficulties, particularly in highly industrialized North Rhine-Westphalia, were the most important single unfavourable development. These difficulties led to short work stoppages throughout the Bizonal Area during the middle of the month. Iron and steel output in January was up moderately from the December level, that of pig iron reaching a new occupation peak of 266,000 tons, thus laying the groundwork for higher output of ingot steel and rolling-mill products in the coming months.

Industrial Output Relatively Steady

The volume of industrial output in the southern area (Bavaria, Wurttemberg-Baden, and Hessen) during January ran at a level of 51 per cent of the 1936 rate. The corresponding figure for December was 49. As there was a greater number of working days in January than in December, the actual rate of industrial activity in the two months was about the same. Thus, for a period of nine months, since May, 1947, industrial production in the southern area has fluctuated around 50 per cent of the 1936 level, varying from a low of 48 in June to a high of 52 in July. This relative steadiness was achieved in the face of a number of adverse factors, among which the difficulties encountered in meeting in full the authorized food ration was one of the more important. Also, during the late summer and fall, there was an acute shortage of electric power, because of the serious drought which sharply and unseasonally curtailed hydro-generation.

The steadiness in the volume of industrial output in the last half of 1947 through January, 1948, is in sharp contrast to the situation in the corresponding months of 1946-47. During this latter period, industrial output in the southern area rose from 41 to the 1946 peak of 47 in November, and then receded sharply to 43 in December, 1946, and slumped to 34 in January, 1947.

Output of Most Commodity Groups Improved

Industrial production in the fourth quarter of 1947, at 50 per cent of the 1936 level, was 11 per cent above that for the corresponding three months of 1946, when the index stood at 45. Comparing these two periods, the following industry groups showed percentage improvement as indicated within parentheses: textiles (45); vehicles (36); paper and pulp (31); electrical equipment (28); iron and steel (27); ceramics (27); rubber products (24); mining (20); stones and earths (12); leather (10); and glass and electricity (1). Percentage declines were recorded by only four industry groups as follows: sawmills (3); glass (4); chemicals (10); and machinery and equipment (19). It is likely that the present extensive import program for deficient scarce raw materials, which have heretofore constituted serious bottlenecks in many fields of industrial enterprise, will go far toward bringing the industrial economy of the Bizonal Area and of the United States zone into balance.

Import Controls Extended to Additional Tariff Items

Permits will be required for listed goods, effective June 26, 1948, and will be issued only if such are essential to the national economy—Goods in transit to this country on or before June 25 exempt from recent order.

EFFECTIVE June 26, 1948, permits will be required for the importation of goods listed below, unless such commodities were in continuous and uninterrupted transit to Canada on or before June 25. Under the terms of Order in Council P.C. 2646, dated June 10, 1948, import permits will be issued only for such of the listed goods that are essential to the national economy. Other items subject to similar import control were listed in the May 15 and May 29, 1948, issues of *Foreign Trade*. The tariff items affected by this recent order are:

Tariff Item No.	Description
ex 409m	Internal combustion traction engines for other than farm purposes and complete parts thereof for production use.
ex 427	All machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, n.o.p., valued at over $200 per unit; complete parts thereof for production use.
ex 427a	All machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel n.o.p., of a class or kind not made in Canada, valued at over $200 per unit; complete parts of the foregoing for production use.
ex 428	Traction engines, n.o.p.; complete parts thereof for production use.
ex 428c	Engines or boilers, n.o.p.; complete parts thereof for production use.
ex 428f	Air-cooled internal combustion engines of not greater than 1½ h.p. rating; complete parts thereof for production use.
438j	Piston castings of any material, in the rough or semi-finished.
ex 440l	Aircraft, n.o.p.; complete parts thereof for production use, not including engines, under regulations prescribed by the Minister.
440m	ex (i) Unfinished parts of aircraft, n.o.p., for production use, not including parts for production of aircraft engines. (ii) Direct or inertia starters with or without related operating gear and parts thereof; generators; voltage control boxes; batteries; de-icing and anti-icing equipment and parts thereof, not including parts of rubber; vacuum pumps with related operating gear and parts thereof; landing and navigation lights; propellers; hydraulic jacks and pumps and parts thereof; aircraft wheels; aircraft brakes with related operating gear; aircraft tires and tubes; oil coolers; fuel pressure warning devices; exhaust gas analyzers; pressure fire extinguishers; primer pumps; instruments excepting fuel contents gauges; bolts, nuts, cocks, turnbuckles, clevis and pins, swaged wires and tie rods; bars, tubes, extrusions and forgings of aluminum, aluminum alloys and magnesium alloys; steel tubing; all of the foregoing when of types and sizes not made in Canada and imported by manufacturers of aircraft for use exclusively in the manufacture in their own factories of the goods enumerated in tariff item 440l, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe.
440n	Engines, when imported for use only in the equipment of aircraft.
440o	ex (ii) Parts, finished or not, n.o.p., for the production of aircraft engines.
ex 440p	Direct or inertia starters with or without related operating gear and parts thereof; generators; voltage control boxes; batteries; de-icing and anti-icing equipment and parts thereof, not including parts of rubber; vacuum pumps with related operating gear and parts thereof; landing and navigation lights; propellers; hydraulic jacks and pumps and parts thereof; aircraft wheels; aircraft brakes with related operating gear and parts thereof; aircraft tires and tubes; oil coolers; fuel pressure warning devices; exhaust gas analyzers; pressure fire extinguishers; primer pumps; instruments excepting fuel contents gauges; bolts, nuts, cocks, turnbuckles, clevis and pins, swaged wires and tie rods; bars, tubes, extrusions and forgings of aluminum, aluminum alloys and magnesium alloys; steel tubing; all the foregoing when of types and sizes not made in Canada and imported for use exclusively in the manufacture of the goods enumerated in tariff item 440l, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe.
ex 442d	Materials, including all parts, wholly or in chief part of metal, of a class or kind not made in Canada, when imported by manufacturers of goods entitled to entry under tariff items 410g, 410l, 410n, 410o, 410p, 410q, 410u, 410w, 410z, 411, 411a, 411b, 428c, 428e, and 447a, for use in the manufacture of such goods in their own factories, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe.

Item No. Tariff	Description
ex 445f	Electric dynamos or generators and transformers, n.o.p.; complete parts thereof for production use.
ex 445g	Electric motors, n.o.p.; complete parts thereof for production use.
ex 445k	Electric apparatus, n.o.p., complete parts for production use, of a total invoice value exceeding $25.
ex 446a	Manufactures, articles or wares, if iron or steel or of which iron or steel or both are the component materials of chief value, n.o.p.; of a total invoice value in excess of $200.
ex 446g	Electric or gas apparatus designed for welding or cutting, not including motors; parts thereof for production use.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Bermuda Announces Dollar Quotas for Balance of Year

Hamilton, June 5, 1948.—(FTS)—The Director of Supplies, Bermuda, announced on May 28 that fifty per cent of the dollar quotas allotted to importers for the second half of 1948 would be available from June 1, 1948. The amount of fifty per cent will include twenty per cent which has already been allotted prior to June 1, 1948.

Import Licences Not Granted Additional Items by British Guiana

Georgetown, June 7, 1948.—(FTS)—The Controller of Supplies, British Guiana, announced on June 2 that the following commodities have been added to the list of goods for which licences will not be granted except from the United Kingdom and Colonies and war-shattered countries. (*Foreign Trade*, April 24, 1948.)

Biscuits (unsweetened); chick peas; brushes, all kinds; buttons; combs; dental equipment; electric wire devices (except fuse plugs, sockets, rosettes (fusible type), receptacles, current taps, cutouts, plug bases, and caps); handbags (all kinds); handkerchiefs; rayon and cotton fents; zipp fasteners; polishes and blacking; poultry equipment; shoes, canvas and rubber soled; vacuum flasks; cold and vanishing cream; face and talcum powder; toothpaste and powder.

Postal Delays in Egypt Possible

Cairo, May 25, 1948.—(FTS)—Postal delays may be experienced in the transmission of letters to and from Egypt, as a result of the proclamation of martial law in this country. Correspondence will be liable to censorship.

Export control is exercised temporarily over certain commodities, due to the necessity of maintaining Canadian price ceilings, to an urgent domestic demand for products in short supply, and heavy world commitments for foodstuffs of which there are limited stocks. A list of these commodities under export control and regulations governing their movement may be obtained from the Export Permit Branch, Export Division, Foreign Trade Service, in Ottawa. Canadian exporters are advised to consult a copy of these regulations before making offers to foreign buyers. Orders for goods under export control should not be accepted before an export permit has been secured. (*See our ABC of Canadian Export Trade, page 57.*)

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following trade associations in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade.
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Gananoque—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade.
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kingston—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce.
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—H. W. Brighton, Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Welland—Board of Trade.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

R. G. Carrington Smith, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Havana, has returned from his post in Cuba, and is touring those sections of the country that are principally concerned in exports to the southern market.

Toronto—June 8-19.
Montreal—June 22-July 3.
Quebec City—July 5.
Saint John—August 24-26.
Halifax—August 27-September 2.
Charlottetown—September 3-4.
Penticton—September 13-14.
Vancouver—September 16-21.

M. B. Palmer, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Kingston, Jamaica, has returned to this country on tour, which commenced in Montreal on June 14, 1948. He will discuss with interested businessmen factors affecting trade relations between this country and Jamaica.

Montreal—June 14-24.
Halifax—June 28-30.
Saint John—July 2-3.
Quebec City—July 6.
Montreal—July 7.
Cornwall, Gananoque, Kingston—July 8.
Toronto—July 9-22.
Welland, St. Catharines—July 23.
Hamilton—July 26-27.
Brantford, Paris—July 28.
Windsor, Walkerville—July 29-30.
Sarnia—July 31.
London—August 3.
Guelph—August 4.
Kitchener—August 5.
Winnipeg—August 9.
Calgary—August 12.

J. C. Britton, Commercial Secretary for Canada in St. John's, Newfoundland, for the last five years, commenced in Halifax on May 22 a tour of Eastern Canada, during which he will discuss with businessmen the development of trade between this country and Newfoundland.

Montreal—June 21-July 3.

Commodity Comments

By Export Division, Foreign Trade Service

Foods and Related Commodities

Poultry—The following comparisons of shipments of live and dressed poultry to the United States during the last quarter of 1947 and the first quarter of this year are interesting to note:

	Live lbs.	Dressed lbs.
October-December, 1947	8,438,000	460,000
January-March, 1948	496,000	6,480,000

Several shipments of eviscerated poultry have been made to Switzerland recently and it is reported that the product arrived in excellent condition.

Skim milk powder—A considerable quantity of roller process skim milk powder is being procured by the Dairy Products Board and supplied to the International Children's Emergency Fund through the Canadian Commercial Corporation. In addition, exports are being authorized to Newfoundland, the British West Indies, and the Netherlands West Indies, against country allocations. Exports to other destinations, apart from the United States, are being made against company allocations granted to those firms tendering on roller skim powder to the Dairy Products Board for the Children's Fund on the basis of a fixed percentage of the amount of their tenders.

Spray process skim milk powder is in fairly good supply at the moment. Export permits are being granted for shipments to Newfoundland, the British West Indies and the Netherlands West Indies against specific allocations, and in addition, consideration is being given to applications covering reasonable quantities for other destinations.

Whole milk powder—Export allocations of spray process whole milk powder have been established for the producers on the basis of their exports last year, and they or any firms they designate may export to any destination against these allocations. A substantial quantity of this powder will be sold to the I.C.E.F.

Sweetened condensed milk—Exports of sweetened condensed milk are being controlled in the same manner as spray process whole milk powder.

New Zealand Invites Tenders for Electrical Equipment

The New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, invites tenders for the following equipment:

1 80-ton Electric Overhead Crane for Haywards Substation, Contract No. 90, Section 270, Palmerston North. Tender closes at 4 p.m., August 24, 1948.

110 KV Outdoor Switchgear and Steelwork for Upper Hutt Substation, Contract No. 91, Section 269, Palmerston North District. Tender closes at 4 p.m. on September 21, 1948.

11 KV Control Board for Khandallah Substation, Contract No. 92, Section 297, Palmerston North District. Tender closes at 4 p.m. on September 28, 1948.

The tenders close with the Secretary, Tenders Committee, State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, at the times and dates shown under each heading. Interested Canadian firms may obtain further particulars and specifications from J. A. Malcolm, New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, Sun Life Building, Montreal.

Ocean-Going Sailing Schedules

Information contained in the following list of sailings, such as destination, port of departure, loading date, name of ship and operator, is furnished by steamship companies and agents concerned. This is the latest available and subject to change after *Foreign Trade* has gone to press, particularly as this relates to the loading date and name of vessel.

The loading date and name of ship are not indicated in some instances, due to the fact that on certain routes information available is not sufficiently definite to mention the steamer that will be placed on a berth for the destination shown. The name of the probable operator is given, however, and exporters should seek further particulars from the operator or agent indicated.

Departures from Montreal

*Calls at Halifax about four days later.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Aden—			
Port Aden	June 16–21	*Nanking Victory*	Cunard Donaldson
Port Aden	July 8–14	*Maron*	Cunard Donaldson
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques	June 12–24	*Cambray*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques	June 20–22	*Westminster County*	March Shipping
Lourenço Marques	June 28–July 10	*Argobec*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques	July 2–10	*Thorscape*	Kerr Steamships
Lourenço Marques	July 12–24	*New Texas*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques	July 19–21	*Halifax County*	March Shipping
Lourenço Marques	July 25–Aug. 5	*Fantee*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques	August 6–17	*Cabano*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques	August 20	*Norden*	Kerr Steamships
Beira	June 12–24	*Cambray*	Elder Dempster
Beira	July 12–24	*New Texas*	Elder Dempster
Beira	August 18–29	*Calumet*	Elder Dempster
Beira	July 2–10	*Thorscape*	Kerr Steamships
Mombasa	August 20	*Norden*	Kerr Steamships
Africa-South—			
Cape Town	June 12–24	*Cambray*	Elder Dempster
Port Elizabeth	June 20–22	*Westminster County*	March Shipping
East London	June 28–July 10	*Argobec*	Elder Dempster
Durban	July 2–10	*Thorscape*	Kerr Steamships
	July 12–24	*New Texas*	Elder Dempster
	July 19–21	*Halifax County*	March Shipping
	July 25–Aug. 5	*Fantee*	Elder Dempster
	August 6–17	*Cabano*	Elder Dempster
	August 18–29	*Calumet*	Elder Dempster
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires	June 18–23	*Mormacstar*	Montreal Shipping
Buenos Aires	June 24–25	*Bowhill*	Cunard Donaldson
Buenos Aires	July 10–15	*Brazilian Prince*	Furness Withy
Buenos Aires	July 24–25	*Mormacmar*	Montreal Shipping
Australia—			
Brisbane	June 23–July 1	*Ashburton*	Montreal Australia
Sydney			New Zealand Line
Geelong	Late July	*Paparoa*	Montreal Australia
Melbourne			New Zealand Line
Adelaide			

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Belgium—			
Antwerp	June 19–24	*Sein*	Furness Withy
Antwerp	June 20	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	June 21–28	*Mont Sandra*	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp	July 1	*Prins Johan Willem Friso*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	July 1–5	*Ida Bakke* (r)	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp	July 3	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
Antwerp	July 3–10	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp	July 5	*Prins Marits*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	July 8–14	*Domfront*	Furness Withy
Antwerp	July 15	*Prins Frederik Hendrik*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	July 16	*Kent County*	Canada Steamships
Antwerp	July 24	*Grey County*	Canada Steamships
Antwerp	August 7–14	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro	June 18–23	*Mormacstar*	Montreal Shipping
Rio de Janeiro	July 10–15	*Brazilian Prince*	Furness Withy
Santos	July 24–25	*Mormacmar*	Montreal Shipping
Ceylon—			
Colombo	June 25	*Derwenthall*	McLean Kennedy
Colombo	July 5–10	*Cliffside*	March Shipping
Colombo	July 7	*Lambrook*	McLean Kennedy
Colombo	July 25–30	*Gulfside*	March Shipping
Colombo	July 25	*City of Lille*	McLean Kennedy
China—			
Shanghai	July 5–10	*Lakeside*	March Shipping
Shanghai	July 15–20	*Oceanside*	March Shipping
Shanghai	August 5–10	*City of Poona*	McLean Kennedy
Colombia—			
Barranquilla	July 1–2	*Laholm*	Swedish American
Barranquilla	July 1–5	*Shakespeare Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Barranquilla	July 13–21	*Apollo* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Barranquilla	July 24–31	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Barranquilla	August 13–18	*Benny* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Cuba—			
Havana	June 23–28	**Danaholm*	Swedish American
Santiago			
Denmark—			
Copenhagen	June 17–22	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Copenhagen	June 28–30	*Polycrest*	Swedish American
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo	July 1–5	*Shakespeare Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Ciudad Trujillo	July 24–31	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Eire—			
Dublin	June 30	*Irish Ash*	Shipping Limited
Cork			
Dublin	July 9–13	*Torr Head*	McLean Kennedy
Dublin	July 19–23	*Lord Glentoran*	McLean Kennedy
Egypt—			
Alexandria	June 16–21	*Nanking Victory*	Cunard Donaldson
Port Said	July 8–14	*Maron*	Cunard Donaldson
Suez			
Alexandria	June 25	*Derwenthall*	McLean Kennedy
Port Sudan	July 25	*City of Lille*	McLean Kennedy
Finland—			
Helsinki	June 17–22	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Helsinki	June 28–30	*Polycrest*	Swedish American
France—			
Le Havre	June 17–22	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Le Havre	June 19–24	*Sein*	Furness Withy
Le Havre	June 21–28	*Mont Sandra*	Montreal Shipping

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
France—Con.			
Le Havre	July 1–5	*Ida Bakke* (r)	Montreal Shipping
Le Havre	July 3	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
Le Havre	July 8–14	*Domfront*	Furness Withy
Le Havre	July 16	*Kent County*	Canada Steamships
Le Havre	July 24	*Grey County*	Canada Steamships
Marseilles	June 10–16	*Capo Arma*	Furness Withy
Marseilles	July 10–16	*Capo Vita*	Furness Withy
Germany—			
Hamburg	June 17–22	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Hamburg	June 21–28	*Mont Sandra*	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg	July 1–5	*Ida Bakke* (r)	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg	July 3–10	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
Hamburg	August 7–14	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
Bremerhaven	July 15	*Beaverbrae*	Canadian Pacific
Gibraltar	June 16–23	*Liguria*	Montreal Shipping
Greece—			
Patras	June 16–23	*Liguria*	Montreal Shipping
Haiti—			
Port au Prince	July 1–5	*Shakespeare Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Port au Prince	July 24–31	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Hong Kong	July 5–10	*Lakeside*	March Shipping
	July 15–20	*Oceanside*	March Shipping
	August 5–10	*City of Poona*	McLean Kennedy
India and Pakistan—			
Karachi	June 14–24	*Fort Norman*	March Shipping
Bombay	June 25	*Derwenthall*	McLean Kennedy
Madras	July 5–10	*Cliffside*	March Shipping
Calcutta	July 7	*Lambrook*	McLean Kennedy
	July 25–30	*Gulfside*	McLean Kennedy
	July 25	*City of Lille*	McLean Kennedy
Italy—			
Naples	June 16–23	*Liguria*	Montreal Shipping
Genoa			
West Coast Ports	July 10–16	*Capo Vita*	Furness Withy
Japan—			
Yokohama	July 5–10	*Lakeside*	March Shipping
Malaya—			
Penang	June 16–21	*Nanking Victory*	Cunard Donaldson
Port Swettenham	July 8–14	*Maron*	Cunard Donaldson
Mediterranean—			
Central and Western	June 16–23	*Liguria*	Montreal Shipping
	July 1–7	*Mont Gaspe*	Montreal Shipping
Mexico—			
Veracruz	June 23–28	*Salen*	Federal Commerce
Veracruz	June 23–28	*Danaholm*	Swedish American
Veracruz	July 1–2	*Laholm*	Swedish American
Netherlands—	June 21–28	*Mont Sandra*	Montreal Shipping
	July 1	*Prins Johan Willem Friso*	Shipping Limited
Amsterdam	July 1–5	*Ida Bakke* (r)	Montreal Shipping
Rotterdam	July 3–10	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
	July 5	*Prins Maurits*	Shipping Limited
	July 15	*Prins Frederik Hendrik*	Shipping Limited
	August 7–14	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
Rotterdam	June 17–22	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Rotterdam	July 3	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
Rotterdam	July 16	*Kent County*	Canada Steamships
Rotterdam	July 24	*Grey County*	Canada Steamships

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Netherlands East Indies—			
Batavia	June 16–21	*Nanking Victory*	Cunard Donaldson
Soerabaya			
Samarang	July 8–14	*Maron*	Cunard Donaldson
Cheribon			
Netherlands West Indies—			
Curaçao	July 13–21	*Apollo* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
	August 11–12	*Benny* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Newfoundland—			
St. John's	June 22–25	*A Ship*	Montreal Shipping
St. John's	June 28–30	*Wellington Kent*	Furness Withy
St. John's	July 2	*Island Connector*	Clarke Steamships
St. John's	July 10	*Empire Gangway*	Clarke Steamships
St. John's	July 12–14	*Wellington Kent*	Furness Withy
St. John's	July 26–28	*Wellington Kent*	Furness Withy
Corner Brook	June 25	*Gulfport*	Clarke Steamships
Corner Brook	July 10	*Empire Gangway*	Clarke Steamships
Corner Brook	July 12	*Gulfport*	Clarke Steamships
Corner Brook	July 29	*Gulfport*	Clarke Steamships
New Zealand—			
Auckland	July 5–12	*Port Jackson*	Montreal Australia
Wellington			New Zealand Line
Lyttelton			
Dunedin			
Northern Ireland—			
Belfast	July 19–23	*Fanad Head*	McLean Kennedy
Belfast	July 29–Aug. 2	*Inishowen Head*	McLean Kennedy
Norway—			
Oslo	June 17–22	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Kristiansand	June 25	*Carmelfjell*	Brock Shipping
Stavanger	June 28–30	*Polycrest*	Swedish American
Bergen			
Philippines—			
Manila	August 5–10	*City of Poona*	McLean Kennedy
Poland—			
Gdansk	June 17–22	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Gdansk	June 21–28	*Mont Sandra*	Montreal Shipping
Gdansk	June 28–30	*Polycrest*	Swedish American
Gdansk	July 1–5	*Ida Bakke* (r)	Montreal Shipping
Portugal—			
Lisbon	June 16–23	*Liguria*	Montreal Shipping
Lisbon	July 1–7	*Mont Gaspe*	Montreal Shipping
St. Pierre et Miquelon	June 28–29	*Wellington Kent*	Furness Withy
	July 12–14	*Wellington Kent*	Furness Withy
Singapore	June 16–21	*Nanking Victory*	Cunard Donaldson
	July 5–10	*Cliffside*	March Shipping
	July 8–14	*Maron*	Cunard Donaldson
	July 15–20	*Oceanside*	March Shipping
Sweden—			
Gothenburg	June 17–22	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Malmo	June 28–30	*Polycrest*	Swedish American
Norrkoping			
Stockholm			
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth	June 24–July 2	*Moveria* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth	June 30–July 6	*Montreal City*	Furness Withy
Avonmouth	July 10–15	*Norwegian*	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth	July 20–27	*Dorelian*	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow	June 16–23	*Salacia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow	June 30–July 8	*Delilian* (r)	Cunard Donaldson

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom—Con.			
Glasgow	July 12–19	*Laurentia*	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow	July 26–Aug. 3	*Salacia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Hull	July 3–7	*Marengo* (r)	McLean Kennedy
Leith	July 1–6	*Cairnesk*	Furness Withy
Leith	July 12–17	*Cairnvalona*	Furness Withy
Liverpool	June 27–July 2	*Empress of Canada* (r)	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	July 3–9	*Arabia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	July 9–13	*Torr Head*	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	July 11–14	*Ascania* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	July 19–23	*Fanad Head*	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	July 20	*Beaverford*	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	July 20–25	*Kaipaki*	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	July 21–28	*Hillcrest Park*	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	July 24	*Empress of Canada* (r)	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	July 27	*Beaverburn*	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	July 29–Aug. 2	*Inishowen Head*	McLean Kennedy
London	June 17–25	*Asia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London	June 20–27	*Beavercove* (r)	Canadian Pacific
London	June 26–July 2	*Fort Musquarro*	Cunard Donaldson
London	July 6–14	*Fort Cadotte*	Cunard Donaldson
London	July 14–21	*Vandalia*	Cunard Donaldson
London	July 15	*Beaverbrae*	Canadian Pacific
London	July 19	*Beaverdell* (r)	Canadian Pacific
London	July 26–Aug. 2	*Asia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London	July 23	*Beaverglen* (r)	Canadian Pacific
London	July 30	*Beaverlake* (r)	Canadian Pacific
London	August 9	*Beavercove* (r)	Canadian Pacific
Manchester	June 23–26	*Manchester Progress* (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester	June 30–July 3	*Manchester Trader* (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester	July 7–10	*Manchester Port* (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester	July 14–17	*Manchester Shipper* (r)	Furness Withy
Newcastle	July 1–6	*Cairnesk*	Furness Withy
Newcastle	July 12–17	*Cairnvalona*	Furness Withy
Swansea	June 25–July 2	*Moveria* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Swansea	June 30–July 6	*Montreal City* (r)	Furness Withy
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	June 21–22	*Mormacstar*	Montreal Shipping
Montevideo	June 24–25	*Bowhill*	Cunard Donaldson
Montevideo	July 10–15	*Brazilian Prince*	Furness Withy
Venezuela—			
La Guaira, Maracaibo	July 13–21	*Apollo* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
La Guaira, Maracaibo	August 11–12	*Benny* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
La Guaira	July 1–2	*Laholm*	Swedish American
Puerto Cabello	July 1–5	*Shakespeare Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Puerto Cabello	July 24–31	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
West Indies—			
Bermuda	June 22–July 1	**Alcoa Pointer*	Alcoa Steamships
	June 23–30	*Canadian Constructor* (r)	Canadian National
	July 2–9	*Canadian Cruiser* (r)	Canadian National
	July 6–15	**Alcoa Pegasus*	Alcoa Steamships
	July 18–24	*Canadian Challenger* (r)	Canadian National
	July 20–29	**A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
	August 3–12	**A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua, Barbados, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad	June 22–July 1	**Alcoa Pointer*	Alcoa Steamships
	June 23–30	*Canadian Constructor* (r)	Canadian National
	July 2–9	*Canadian Cruiser* (r)	Canadian National
	July 6–15	**Alcoa Pegasus*	Alcoa Steamships
	July 18–24	*Canadian Challenger* (r)	Canadian National
	July 20–29	**A Ship*	Canadian National
	August 3–12	**A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships

Departures from Montreal—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
West Indies—Con.			
Dominica	June 23–30	*Canadian Constructor* (r)	Canadian National
	July 2–9	*Canadian Cruiser* (r)	Canadian National
Montserrat	July 18–24	*Canadian Challenger* (r)	Canadian National
Bahamas	June 25	*Canadian Victor*	Canadian National
	July 3	*Canadian Leader*	Canadian National
	July 13	*Canadian Conqueror*	Canadian National
Jamaica	July 23	*Canadian Highlander*	Canadian National
	July 30	*Canadian Observer*	Canadian National
Jamaica	June 23–28	*Danaholm*	Swedish American
British Guiana	June 22–July 1	**Alcoa Pointer*	Alcoa Steamships
	June 23–30	*Canadian Constructor* (r)	Canadian National
	July 2–9	*Canadian Cruiser* (r)	Canadian National
	July 6–15	**Alcoa Pegasus*	Alcoa Steamships
	July 18–24	*Canadian Challenger* (r)	Canadian National
	July 20–29	**A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
	August 3–12	**A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships

Departures from Quebec

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires	June 24–25	*Beacon Grange*	Furness Withy
Buenos Aires	July 21–22	*Brazilian Prince*	Furness Withy
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro	June 24–25	*Beacon Grange*	Furness Withy
Santos	July 21–22	*Brazilian Prince*	Furness Withy
Netherlands—			
Amsterdam Rotterdam	June 28–30	*Tabinta*	Furness Withy
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	June 24–25	*Beacon Grange*	Furness Withy
Montevideo	July 21–22	*Brazilian Prince*	Furness Withy

Departures from Halifax

*Sails from Saint John about three days earlier.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Cuba—			
Santiago	June 19–23	**Dufferin Bell*	Pickford and Black
Santiago	July 8–10	**Lake Traverse*	Pickford and Black
Newfoundland—			
Saint John's	June 22–25	*Fort Amherst*	Furness Withy
Saint John's	June 26–28	*Mary Sweeney*	Newfoundland Canada
Saint John's	June 29–July 2	*Fort Townshend*	Furness Withy
Saint John's	July 2–3	*Atlantic Charter*	Montreal Shipping
Saint John's	July 3–6	*Newfoundland*	Furness Withy
Saint John's	July 10–12	*Mary Sweeney*	Newfoundland Canada
Saint John's	July 14–15	*Atlantic Charter*	Montreal Shipping
Saint John's	July 24–26	*Mary Sweeney*	Newfoundland Canada
Saint John's	July 20–23	*Nova Scotia*	Furness Withy
Saint John's	August 3–6	*Newfoundland*	Furness Withy
Corner Brook	July 3–5	*Mary Sweeney*	Newfoundland Canada
Corner Brook	July 3–6	*Newfoundland*	Furness Withy
Corner Brook	July 17–19	*Mary Sweeney*	Newfoundland Canada
Corner Brook	July 20–23	*Nova Scotia*	Furness Withy
Corner Brook	August 3–6	*Newfoundland*	Furness Withy

Departures from Halifax—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
St. Pierre et Miquelon	July 2–3	*Atlantic Charter*	Montreal Shipping
	July 14–15	*Atlantic Charter*	Montreal Shipping
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool	June 19–22	*Nova Scotia*	Furness Withy
Liverpool	July 3–6	*Newfoundland*	Furness Withy
Liverpool	July 20–23	*Nova Scotia*	Furness Withy
Manchester	July 3–6	**Stuart Prince*	Furness Withy
Southampton	June 25	*Aquitania*	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton	July 13	*Aquitania*	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton	August 5	*Aquitania*	Cunard Donaldson
West Indies—			
Bermuda	June 29–July 2	*Fort Amherst*	Furness Withy
	July 6–9	*Fort Townshend*	Furness Withy
	July 5–12	**Lady Nelson* (r)	Canadian National
	July 20–26	**Lady Rodney* (r)	Canadian National
Jamaica	June 19–23	**Dufferin Bell*	Pickford and Black
	July 8–10	**Lake Traverse*	Pickford and Black
Antigua, Barbados, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad	July 5–12	**Lady Nelson* (r)	Canadian National
	July 20–26	**Lady Rodney* (r)	Canadian National
Dominica, Montserrat	July 5–12	**Lady Nelson* (r)	Canadian National
	July 20–26	**Lady Rodney* (r)	Canadian National
British Guiana	July 5–12	**Lady Nelson* (r)	Canadian National
	July 20–26	**Lady Rodney* (r)	Canadian National

Departures from Saint John

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Colombia—			
Barranquilla	July 11–12	*Shakespeare Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Barranquilla	August 6–7	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo	July 11–12	*Shakespeare Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Ciudad Trujillo	August 6–7	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Haiti—			
Port au Prince	July 11–12	*Shakespeare Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Port au Prince	August 6–7	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool	July 1–5	*Fort Spokane*	Cunard Donaldson
Venezuela—			
La Guaira, Puerto Cabello	July 11–12	*Shakespeare Park*	Saguenay Terminals
	August 6–7	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals

Remember the export market is a long way from home and the goods need something more than domestic packaging. Damaged goods mean wasted time in any trade transaction and possibly the loss of a customer. (*See our ABC of Canadian Export Trade, page 45.*)

Departures from Vancouver

Ships listed under "Departures from Vancouver" may possibly be loading in addition at New Westminster. Exporters should communicate with agents in Vancouver to obtain information concerning loading dates, berths, available cargo space and rates.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques, Beira	July 19	*Silverwalnut* (r)	Dingwall Cotts
Africa-South—			
Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban	July 19	*Silverwalnut* (r)	Dingwall Cotts
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires	June 30	*Mormacgulf*	Balfour Guthrie
Buenos Aires	July 9	*Mormacrey*	Balfour Guthrie
Buenos Aires, Rosario	July 31	*Siranger*	Empire Shipping
Australia—			
Hobart, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide	June 20	*Waikawa*	Canadian Australasian
Sydney	July 20	*Helmspey*	Canadian Australasian
Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide	July 19–21	*Nimbus*	Empire Shipping
Belgium—			
Antwerp	July 3	*Panama* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antwerp	July 9	*Argentan*	Empire Shipping
Antwerp	July 10	*Seattle* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antwerp	August 2	*Paraguay* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro, Santos	June 30	*Mormacgulf*	Balfour Guthrie
	July 9	*Mormacrey*	Balfour Guthrie
Burma—			
Rangoon	July 5	*Limburg*	Dingwall Cotts
Rangoon	July 9–10	*Island Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
Canal Zone—			
Balboa	June 23–24	*Santa Juana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Balboa	July 10–11	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Balboa	July 24–25	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Ceylon—			
Colombo	July 9–10	*Island Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
Colombo	July 10	*Höegh Silverspray*	Dingwall Cotts
Colombo	July 18	*Saparoea*	Dingwall Cotts
Chile—			
Arica, Antofagasta, Valparaiso	June 23–24	*Santa Juana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	July 10–11	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	July 24–25	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Valparaiso	July 31	*Siranger*	Empire Shipping
China—			
Shanghai	July 4–5	*Vito*	Empire Shipping
Taku Bar	July 16	*Washington Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
Shanghai	July 2–3	*Oregon Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
Shanghai	July 22	*India Mail*	American Mail Line
Shanghai	July 30	*Canada Mail*	American Mail Line

Departures from Vancouver—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Colombia—			
Buenaventura	June 23–24	*Santa Juana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Buenaventura	July 10	*Don Aurelio* (r)	Empire Shipping
Buenaventura	July 10–11	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Buenaventura	July 24–25	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Ecuador—			
Guayaquil	June 23–24	*Santa Juan* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Guayaquil	July 10–11	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Guayaquil	July 24–25	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Fiji Islands—			
Suva	August 7	*Thor I*	Empire Shipping
Finland—			
Helsinki	June 30	*Panama* (r)	Gardner Johnson
France—			
Le Havre	July 9	*Argentan*	Empire Shipping
Greece—			
Piraeus	Mid-July	*George D. Gratsos*	Empire Shipping
Hong Kong	July 4–5	*Vito*	Empire Shipping
	July 14	*Castleville*	Balfour Guthrie
	July 16	*Washington Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
	July 22	*India Mail*	American Mail Line
	August 14	*Francisville*	Balfour Guthrie
India and Pakistan—			
Bombay, Karachi	July 10	*Höegh Silverspray*	Dingwall Cotts
Bombay, Calcutta	July 5	*Limburg*	Dingwall Cotts
Madras	July 9–10	*Island Mail*	American Mail Line
Calcutta	July 18	*Saparoea*	Dingwall Cotts
Italy—			
Genoa, Naples	Mid-July	*George D. Gratsos*	Empire Shipping
Japan—			
Yokohama	July 2–3	*Oregon Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
Yokohama	July 16	*Washington Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
Yokohama	July 30	*Canada Mail*	American Mail Line
Malaya—			
Penang, Port Swettenham	July 9–10	*Island Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
	July 14	*Castleville*	Balfour Guthrie
	July 18	*Saparoea*	Dingwall Cotts
	August 14	*Francisville*	Balfour Guthrie
Mexico—			
Tampico	June 19	*Coastal Nomad* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Netherlands—			
Rotterdam, Amsterdam	July 9	*Argentan*	Empire Shipping
Netherlands East Indies—			
Batavia, Soerabaya	July 5	*Limburg*	Dingwall Cotts
	July 9–10	*Oregon Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
	July 10	*Höegh Silverspray*	Dingwall Cotts
	July 14	*Castleville*	Balfour Guthrie
	August 14	*Francisville*	Balfour Guthrie
Netherlands West Indies—			
Curaçao	June 30	*Mormacgulf*	Balfour Guthrie
Curaçao	July 9	*Mormacrey*	Balfour Guthrie
New Caledonia—			
Noumea	August 7	*Thor I*	Empire Shipping

Departures from Vancouver—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
New Zealand—			
Auckland	July 27	*Helmspey*	Canadian Australasian
Wellington	July 27	*Helmspey*	Canadian Australasian
Peru—			
Callao	June 23–24	*Santa Juana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Callao	July 10–11	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Mollendo	July 24–25	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Persian Gulf	June 27	*Lawak*	Dingwall Cotts
Persian Gulf	July 10	*Höegh Silverspray*	Dingwall Cotts
Philippines—			
Manila	July 2–3	*Oregon Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
Manila	July 5	*Limburg*	Dingwall Cotts
Iloilo	July 14	*Castleville*	Balfour Guthrie
Cebu	July 22	*India Mail*	American Mail Line
Cebu	July 30	*Canada Mail*	American Mail Line
Cebu	August 14	*Francisville*	Balfour Guthrie
Manila	July 4–5	*Vito*	Empire Shipping
Manila	July 9–10	*Island Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
Manila	July 10	*Hoegh Silverspray*	Dingwall Cotts
Cebu	July 18	*Saparoea*	Dingwall Cotts
Samoa—			
Apia	July 29	*Helmspey*	Canadian Australasian
Apia	August 7	*Thor I*	Empire Shipping
Singapore	July 5	*Limburg*	Dingwall Cotts
Singapore	July 9–10	*Island Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
Singapore	July 14	*Castleville*	Balfour Guthrie
Singapore	July 18	*Saporoea*	Dingwall Cotts
Singapore	August 14	*Francisville*	Balfour Guthrie
Society Islands—			
Papeete	July 29	*Helmspey*	Canadian Australasian
Papeete	August 7	*Thor I*	Empire Shipping
Sweden—			
Gothenburg	July 3	*Panama* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Stockholm	July 10	*Seattle* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Stockholm	August 2	*Paraguay* (r)	Gardner Johnson
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool	Late June	*Pacific Shipper*	Furness Withy
Manchester	Late July	*Pacific Enterprise*	Furness Withy
London	June	*Lakonia*	Balfour Guthrie
London	July 3	*Panama* (r)	Gardner Johnson
London	July 10	*Seattle* (r)	Gardner Johnson
London	August 2	*Paraguay* (r)	Gardner Johnson
London	August	*Corrientes*	Balfour Guthrie
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	June 30	*Mormacgulf*	Balfour Guthrie
Montevideo	July 9	*Mormacrey*	Balfour Guthrie
Montevideo	July 21	*Siranger*	Empire Shipping
Venezuela—			
Puerto Cabello	June 30	*Mormacgulf*	Balfour Guthrie
Puerto Cabello	July 9	*Mormacrey*	Balfour Guthrie

DIRECTORY INFORMATION

The Foreign Trade Service head office directory, as well as the directory of Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada appears in the last issue of *Foreign Trade* each month.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—*Canadian*, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commisssioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—H. L. Brown. Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.
Territory includes Uruguay and Paraguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. Croft. Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.
Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Sydney—Dr. W. C. Hopper, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural Specialist). City Mutual Building. Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.

Melbourne—F. W. Fraser, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.
Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—L. H. Ausman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373.
Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—Maurice Bélanger, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Ed. Metropòle, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—E. H. Maguire, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South American Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.
Territory includes Bolivia.

China

Shanghai—L. M. Cosgrave, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 27 The Bund. Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. Richardson, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.
Territory includes Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

Cuba

Havana—R. G. C. Smith, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.
Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 22 Sharia Kasr el Nil. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.
Territory includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria and Iran.

France

Paris—J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. Tremblay, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Belgium, Denmark, France and the Netherlands.

Germany

Frankfurt—B. J. Bachand, Canadian Economic Representative, % Allied Contact Section, H.Q. EUCOM, Frankfurt, A.P.O. 757, U.S. Army.
Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt/Main.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Continued*

Greece

Athens—T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue.
Territory includes Turkey.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Post Office Box 400.
Territory includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—K. F. Noble, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126.
Territory includes South China, the Philippine Islands and French Indo-China.

India

New Delhi—Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—C. R. Gallow, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886.
Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Belfast—H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square.

Italy

Rome—A. P. Bissonnet, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Address for letters: Casella Postale 475. (Telephones—471-597 and 470-708.)
Territory includes Malta, Yugoslavia and Libya.

Jamaica

Kingston—R. V. N. Gordon, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.
Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Mexico

Mexico City—D. S. Cole, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

Newfoundland

St. John's—R. Campbell Smith, Commermercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Circular Road.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 1660.
Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5.
Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—G. A. Browne, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.
Territory includes Afghanistan.

Peru

Lima—C. J. Van Tighem, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212.
Territory includes Ecuador.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. Glass, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.
Territory includes the Azores and Madeira, Spain, Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar.

Singapore

Singapore—Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.
Territory includes Federation of Malaya, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak, Siam and Netherlands East Indies.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Concluded*

South Africa

Johannesburg—S. V. Allen, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Mutual Buildings, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715.
Territory includes Transvaal, Natal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Uganda.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Cape Town—S. G. Tregaskes, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, New South African Mutual Buildings, 21 Parliament Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683.
Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Sweden

Stockholm—F. H. Palmer, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042.
Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne — Yves Lamontagne, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thumstrasse 95.
Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—A. W. Evans, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Colonial Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125.
Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, and the French West Indies.

United Kingdom

London—A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—R. P. Bower, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).
Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—W. B. Gornall, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Cantracom, London.

London—R. D. Roe, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Timcom, London.

Liverpool—M. J. Vechsler, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street.
Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—G. F. G. Hughes, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner 200 St. Vincent Street.
Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.
Cable address, Cantracom.

United States

Washington—J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—G. R. Paterson, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—M. T. Stewart, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Centre.
Territory includes Bermuda.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Chicago—Edmond Turcotte, Consul-General for Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. Duclos, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building. 510 West Sixth Street.

Venezuela

Caracas—C. S. Bissett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esq. Veroes.
Territory includes Netherlands West Indies.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations June 8	Nominal Quotations June 14
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2977
		Free	·2490	·2495
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	3·2240
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0228
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0238
British West Indies (except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·8396
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0544
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0517	·0517
		Export	·0322	·0322
Colombia	Peso	....	·5714	·5714
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0000
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0200
Denmark	Krone	....	·2083	·2083
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0740
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	4·1330
Eire	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	3·6306
Finland	Markka	....	·0073	·0073
France and French North Africa	Franc	....	·0046	·0046
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0079	·0079
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0201
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2000
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2518	·2518
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·1541
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	4·0300
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Ma'aya	Dollar	....	·4701	·4701
Mexico	Peso	....	·2059	·2059
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·3769
Netherlands East Indies	Florin	....	·3769	·3769
Netherlands West Indies	Florin	....	·5302	·5302
New Zealand	Pound	....	3·2402	3·2402
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·2015
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Palestine	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·1538
Philippines	Peso	....	·5000	·5000
Portugal	Escudo	....	·0403	·0403
Siam	Baht	....	·1000	·1000
Spain	Peseta	....	·0916	·0916
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2783
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2336
Turkey	Pound	....	·3571	·3571
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0000
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·6583
		Uncontrolled	·5629	·5629
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·2985

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada Produces

Brochure, illustrating Canadian productive capacity, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, England. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at International Fur and Leather Fair, in Basle, Switzerland. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Trade Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canada's trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Foreign Trade—Anniversary Issue

Reprint of January 4, 1947, issue, which features Canadian Trade Commissioner Service. Obtainable from Trade Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal and Foreign Trade:* Argentina, Australia, British West Indies and British Guiana, Central America, Chile, Colombia and Venezuela, French North Africa, India, New Zealand. Obtainable from Trade Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Trade Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa:

Assistance Available from Trade Commissioners
Canadian Toy Industry
Foreign Import Controls and Exchange Regulations
German Industrial Plants Available for Reparation
Industrial Development in Canada
Influence of Geography on Import Trade
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada
Trade Procedure for American and British Zones in Germany

Trade Bulletins and Reports

Detailed information on foreign trade is compiled by Dominion Bureau of Statistics, being issued on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis. The Dominion Statistician is also responsible for compilation of the *Canada Year Book*, the *Canada Handbook*, the *Canadian Statistical Review* and commodity reports. Catalogue of publications obtainable from Information Service, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Discuss your Problems with

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OTTAWA
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KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
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